

Thirty-Second Biennial Report
of the
Department of Agriculture
State of Florida

From July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952

NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture
Tallahassee, Florida

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TALLAHASSEE

To His Excellency,

Honorable Fuller Warren,

Governor of Florida.

SIR:

I herewith submit to you the Thirty-Second Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Fiseal Period—July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture

OTHER REPORTS

Separate periodical bulletins and reports, in addition to the references in this biennial report, are published by, and copies may be procured by application to, these divisions:

- Bureau of Immigration, P. O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Prison Division, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Inspection Bureau, P. O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Chemical Division, P. O. Box 408, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Oil Laboratory, 107 Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Agricultural Marketing Board, P. O. Box 1191, Winter Haven, Florida.
- State Marketing Bureau, P. O. Box 779, Jacksonville, Florida.
- Citrus & Vegetable Inspection Division, P. O. Box 1072, Winter Haven, Florida.
- Dairy Division, P. O. Box 163, Gainesville, Florida.

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Auditing Division	79
Bureau of Immigration	76
Chemical Division	42
Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division	64
Dairy Division	62
Duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture	7
Feed Laboratory	46
Fertilizer Laboratory	45
Field Note Division	75
Food and Drug Laboratory	43
Frozen Desserts	63
Gasoline and Kerosene Consumption	86
Inspection Bureau	23
Insecticide and Fungicide Laboratory	47
Land Division	71
Livestock and Crops Pavilions	21
Marketing Bureau	78
Marks and Brands	63
Milk and Cream Inspection	62
Oil Laboratory	51
Poultry and Egg Division	61
Prison Division	69
Seed Laboratory	49
State Farmers' Markets	11
Weights and Measures	54

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE OF FLORIDA**As Registrar of Lands:**

- John Beard, January 12, 1847, to May 29, 1849.
Davis S. Walker, November 23, 1850.
Hugh A. Corley, December 31, 1859, to December 31, 1866.

As Commissioner of Immigration:

- Oscar E. Austin, August, 1868.
J. S. Adams, January 14, 1869, to January 16, 1873.
Dennis Aegan, March 4, 1873, to December 31, 1876.
Hugh A. Corley, January 3, 1877, to March 16, 1882.
P. W. White, March 16, 1882, to February 12, 1885

As Commissioner of Lands and Immigration:

- C. L. Mitchell, March 12, 1885.

As Commissioner of Agriculture:

- L. B. Wombell, December, 1888.
B. E. McLin, January 1, 1901, to January 31, 1912.
J. C. Luning, February 5, 1912, to February 12, 1912.
W. A. McRae, March 1, 1912, to October 31, 1923.
Nathan Mayo, November 1, 1923.

**DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
and Functions of the
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

The Constitution of the State of Florida sets forth the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture as:

- (a) "Such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law."
- (b) "Shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands."
- (c) "Shall keep the Bureau of Immigration."
- (d) "Shall have supervision of the State Prison."
- (e) "Shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

The Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

- Board of Commissioners of State Institutions
- State Textbook Purchasing Board
- Pardon Board
- Budget Commission
- State Agricultural Marketing Board
- State Board of Conservation
- Department of Public Safety
- Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund
- Board of Drainage Commissioners
- Okeechobee Flood Control District
- State Housing Board
- Milk Commission
- State Advertising Commission

In addition to the specific responsibilities as mentioned in the Constitution and as hereinabove listed, there have been many other

duties placed upon the Commissioner of Agriculture as a result of statutes enacted by the Legislature, which has been called upon from time to time to increase the scope of the service rendered to the citizenry.

It might be well, at this point, to mention some of the laws that have been passed, the administration of which has become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Florida Statutes
1941

Known as:

Commercial Fertilizer Law	Chapter 576
Commercial Feed Law	Chapter 580
Pure Food & Drug Law	Chapter 500
State Marketing Bureau	Chapter 603
Gasoline Inspection Law	Chapter 525
The Advertising Law	Sec. 19.25/28
Standardization Fruit & Veg. Law	Section 603.11
Agricultural Marketing Board	Chapter 603
Egg and Poultry Law	Chapter 583
Insecticide Law	Chapter 577
Agricultural Bond & License Law	Sec. 604.15/30
Calibration Law	Section 525.07
Seed Law	Chapter 578
Weights & Measures Law	Chapter 531
Marks and Brands Law	Chapter 534
Milk & Cream Law	Chapter 502
Frozen Desserts	Chapter 503
Sale of Liquid Fuels	Chapter 526
Florida Citrus Code	Chapter 601
Supervision County Convicts	Chapter 951

Consequently, in order to handle more efficiently and expedite its varied program of work, we find the Department of Agriculture constituted and organized on the following basis:

1. The Land Division has charge of State lands, and the disposition made of it, and keeps the records and accounts pertaining thereto.

2. The Field Note Division is custodian of the old original land records as far back as the early part of the eighteenth century.
3. The Bureau of Immigration handles the agricultural correspondence and, to promote immigration, prepares and distributes bulletins and pamphlets to advertise the resources, scenic attractions and recreational facilities of Florida.
4. The Prison Division keeps records pertaining to the prison population, and supervises the care, maintenance and work of the prisoners.
5. The Inspection Bureau has the responsibility of the enforcement of many of the regulatory laws under supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which touch the lives of all of our citizens and our millions of visitors.
6. The Poultry & Egg Division enforces the laws providing for the inspection, grading, labeling and advertising of eggs and dressed fowl offered for sale in Florida.
7. The Chemical Division analyzes and tests the samples taken by the Inspectors in other divisions of the department.
8. The Oil Laboratory analyzes and tests the samples in the enforcement of the Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection laws.
9. The Weights and Measures Division handles the testing for accuracy of measurement of all commercial weighing and measuring devices, and the marked weight of packaged goods.
10. The Auditor's Office handles the finances of the Department.
11. The Agricultural Marketing Board, with offices in Winter Haven, administers the State Farmers Markets that have been built to promote the localization of vegetable and livestock marketing facilities.
12. The State Marketing Bureau, with offices in Jacksonville, gathers, assembles, compiles and disseminates a tremendous volume of information relating to marketing, price quotations, market trends, and crop production and movements to market.
13. The Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division has offices

at Winter Haven. The seasonal work of this division, at its peak, employs more personnel than the other divisions of the department of agriculture. Its activities facilitate interstate marketing of Florida agricultural products.

14. The divisions handling the inspection work in connection with dairying, milk and cream, frozen desserts, and marks and brands of cattle are handled from offices in the Seagle Building, Gainesville, Florida.

DIVISION OF STATE MARKETS

WILLIAM L. WILSON

Director of State Markets

Pioneering the greatest improvement in farmers' marketing problems in the last quarter of a century, Commissioner of Agriculture, Nathan Mayo, established Florida's State Farmers' Marketing System nineteen years ago. At his insistence the State Legislature in 1933 enacted a law permitting the establishment of farmers' markets. Thus born in the depression, the system is more noteworthy for the struggle it endured in its early days.

It took great courage to undertake the establishment of a revolutionary idea in marketing with no plans, no precedent, and little or no funds, and the country's recognition of the splendid results of the foresight of a courageous pioneer is a fitting tribute to Commissioner Mayo.

Inadequate distribution slowed the movement of Florida's vast midwinter fruit and vegetable crop, causing hardship not only to producers but to buyers and consumers as well.

Using every means within reach to build "sheds" for a common meeting ground of buyers and farmers, Mr. Mayo secured cooperation and assistance from the Federal Emergency program, counties, cities, individuals and the State Road Department to start his market building program. Today this system totals twenty State Farmers' Markets and four Livestock and Crops Pavilions with plans under way for a fifth. Property valuation, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad sidings, exceeds \$2,135,675.00 on markets only.

Few of the markets could be recognized today from their early beginning. Some have been abandoned when failing to serve the need; others have been added as need in various areas has justified; and all have grown from an almost humble beginning to a massive monument to the man whose dream brought about their establishment.

One important feature has been steadily maintained—operating fees are kept at a minimum and the system as a whole has main-

tained itself. The markets were not built to make money, but primarily to render service.

Since the beginning of the program much improvement has been made in methods of selling. Federal inspection has been instituted often at the request of the farmers; prices and quality have improved; consignment selling has given way to "cash-on-the-barrel-head"; and many of the farmers' markets have become points of price determination on several items. Volume has increased and market services have generally increased.

The State Marketing System has lead in the organization of the National Association of Produce Market Managers in an effort to improve marketing methods and the distribution of farm produce.

To meet the growing demands of the livestock industry and to aid further the fruit and vegetable industry through educational displays, the Agricultural Marketing Board has established four Livestock and Crops Pavilions to be used solely for showing pure-bred stock and displaying improved field crops. These educational facilities for improvement and promotion of agricultural products bring Florida ahead in the nation's agricultural parade. Improvements have continued on a large scale but still the demand for buildings, paving, and services remain unsatisfied.

Total Gross Sales on Markets only, July 1, 1934, through June 30, 1945 \$108,148,985.72
 (No complete record of commodity units was kept.)

Operations for subsequent years show:

Fiscal Year Ended	Number Markets	Number Units	Commodity Sales
June 30, 1946.....	27	9,852,456	\$31,211,385.51
June 30, 1947.....	27	10,159,418	33,896,218.60
June 30, 1948.....	24	11,216,887	28,928,326.93
June 30, 1949.....	23	13,142,970	38,353,675.99
June 30, 1950.....	21	13,475,138	35,409,751.98
June 30, 1951.....	20	22,236,273	44,929,094.60
*June 30, 1952.....	22	17,177,921	46,910,032.18
Sales during the last seven years.....			\$259,638,485.79
TOTAL SALES.....			\$367,787,471.51

* Exclusive of sales through Livestock and Crops Pavilions.

ARCADIA STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened June 30, 1939.

Total Sales to June 30, 1952:

Cattle.....	142,814 head (Sold CWT).....	\$8,534,167.25
Hogs.....	16,428 head (Sold CWT).....	156,852.30
	159,242	\$8,691,019.55

All sales are by auction.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad siding, is valued at \$48,500.00.

It is served by excellent highways and by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

BONIFAY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 11, 1938, as a finished fat hog cooperative market. Expanded in 1947 to include facilities for marketing field crops, vegetables, and poultry.

Total Sales from opening date to June 30, 1946:

Livestock (Sold CWT).....	\$374,649.31
Pecans.....	11,318.17

Total Sales from July 1, 1946, through June 30, 1952:

Cattle.....	119 head (Sold CWT).....	\$22,082.32
Hogs.....	25,504 head (Sold CWT).....	708,048.33
Poultry.....	164,582 pounds.....	46,792.34
Pecans.....	214,086 pounds.....	41,264.16
Vegetables....	19,278 units.....	26,366.79
Syrup.....	6,223 gallons.....	3,910.86

Total Gross Sales Nov. 11, 1939, through June 30, 1952 \$1,234,432.28

Auction sales on livestock and pecans, private sales on other items.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate and paving, is valued at \$40,000.00.

The market is served by a system of good highways and by the L & N Railway.

BROOKER STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened May 3,

1952. Sales to June 30, 1952, totaled \$251,710.92 for 110,856 units. Field peas, Irish potatoes, butterbeans, and bell pepper lead in volume. A wide variety of vegetables is sold through this market.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad siding, is valued at \$10,000.00.

This market is served by good highways and the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

DADE CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened April 4, 1942, as a poultry and egg market.

Total Sales from opening date to June 30, 1952:

Poultry.....	596.889 pounds—Gross Sales.....	\$161,878.66
Eggs.....	69.568 cases—Gross Sales.....	1,015,314.56
	666,457	\$1,177,193.22

Physical property, exclusive of real estate and paving, is valued at \$10,000.00.

It is served by the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, and excellent highways.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened September 11, 1940.

Gross Sales from opening date to June 30, 1945:

Livestock (Sold CWT).....	\$ 492,543.97
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Sales July 1, 1945, through June 30, 1952:

Cattle.. 18,475 head (Sold CWT)	Gross Sales.. 1,909,013.82
Hogs.. 56,159 head (Sold CWT)	Gross Sales.. 842,585.11
74,634	\$3,244,142.90

Auction sales prevail.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate and paving, is valued at \$15,000.00.

The market is served by excellent highways and the L & N Railway.

FLORIDA CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET, the southernmost market in the State System, opened April 1, 1940. It is a vegetable auction market with tomatoes forming the bulk of the produce, though a good volume of a variety of other vegetables also moves through the market. Volume of all varieties from opening date to July 1, 1952, totaled 4,743,207 units with gross sales totaling \$20,994,133.75.

Sales are by auction. The market has become a price determining factor on tomatoes.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad siding, is valued at \$217,100.00.

It has excellent highways leading to the market and it is served by the Florida East Coast Railway.

FORT MYERS STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 1, 1945, as a vegetable market handling a variety of early vegetables with cucumbers, eggplant, and bell pepper leading in volume. In 1947 gladioli began moving through the market in large quantity.

Sales from opening date through June 30, 1952:

Vegetables....	486,006 units—Gross Sales.....	\$1,625,550.07
Gladioli.....	188,689 Ctns. (20 doz. ea.)—	
	Gross Sales.....	4,580,482.98

674,695		\$6,206,033.05

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad sidings, is valued at \$106,500.00.

Good highways lead to the market and it is served by the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

FORT PIERCE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 1, 1940. Tomatoes form the heaviest volume, with cucumbers and bell pepper following. A light volume of several other vegetables brings the total sales from opening date to June 30, 1952, to \$25,127,473.65 for 5,961,507 units. The market has become a price determining factor on tomatoes.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving and railroad siding, is valued at \$349,050.00.

The market is served by excellent highways and by the Florida East Coast Railway.

HOLLY HILL STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened in 1939 and closed May 1, 1952. Gross sales for the period totaled \$87,431.81.

This was a curb type market built to assist small individual growers.

IMMOKALEE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened in November, 1951. Sales to June 30, 1952, totaled \$432,981.86 for 206,-396 units. Watermelons lead in volume, followed by cantaloupes, tomatoes, and yellow crookneck squash. A variety of produce also moves over the market.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad siding, is valued at \$70,000.00.

The market is served by good highways and by the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

JAY STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened October 23, 1940. From opening date through June 30, 1952, sales totaled:

Hogs.....	221,245 head (Sold CWT)	Gross Sales	\$4,233,137.88
Cattle.....	20,769 head (Sold CWT)	Gross Sales	969,453.60
Field Crops.....	1,294 tons (Pecans and Peanuts)	Gross Sales.....	266,667.50
	243,308		\$5,469,258.98

Livestock sales by auction. Field crops by private sale.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate and paving, is valued at \$40,100.00.

Excellent highways serve the market.

LAKE CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened August 19, 1940, as a tobacco market, though a good volume of other produce also moves through the market.

Sales from opening date through June 30, 1952:

Tobacco.....	5,786,972 pounds—Gross Sales.....	\$2,266,081.16
Field Crops.	775,823 units—Gross Sales.....	1,354,268.73
		<hr/>
	6,562,795	\$3,620,349.89

Physical property, exclusive of real estate and paving, is valued at \$93,000.00.

The market is served by excellent highways and the Southern Railway.

LIVE OAK STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened August 5, 1936, for the sale of tobacco, field crops, and pecans.

Gross Sales from opening date to June 30, 1952:

Tobacco.....	\$5,879,125.89
Field Crops and Pecans.....	924,109.38
	<hr/>
	\$6,803,235.27

Physical property, exclusive of real estate and paving, is valued at \$80,000.00.

PAHOKEE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened February 27, 1942, as a vegetable market and sales from opening date through June 30, 1948, totaled \$12,082,918.98

Sales July 1, 1949, through June 30, 1952:

3,712,636 units—Gross Sales.....	\$8,643,508.60
	<hr/>
	\$20,726,427.58

Green corn and celery lead in volume along with a good volume of a variety of products.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad sidings, totals \$125,000.00.

Highway facilities are good and the market is served by the Florida East Coast Railway.

PALATKA STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened February 10, 1938. Sales from the opening date through June 30, 1952, amount to \$4,770,931.78. Irish potatoes and cabbage lead in volume of the variety of produce sold through the market.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad siding, is valued at \$48,500.00.

Highway facilities are excellent and the market is served by the Florida East Coast Railway.

PALATKA STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened July 14, 1938, but was closed due to cattle tick infestation for several years. Gross sales from the opening date through June 30, 1950, totaled \$1,456,370.66

Sales July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1952:

Cattle... 9,205 head—(Sold CWT) Gross Sales....	\$ 855,633.69
Hogs... 2,913 head—(Sold CWT) Gross Sales....	45,095.56
12,118	\$2,357,099.91

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad siding, is valued at \$31,750.00.

It has excellent highways and the Florida East Coast Railway serves the market.

PALMETTO STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 8, 1937, and is well known as a tomato market though a wide variety of early fall and spring vegetables also moves over the market. Sales from the opening date through June 30, 1952, totaled 1,364,252 units for gross returns of \$4,102,621.13.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate and paving, is valued at \$70,500.00.

Good highway facilities exist and the market is served by the Seaboard Airline and Atlantic Coast Line Railways.

PLANT CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened March 9, 1939, and is recognized as the Winter Strawberry Capital. Heavy volumes of a wide variety of vegetables also move through the market.

Sales from opening date through June 30, 1952:

Strawberries 2,037,009 crates—Gross Sales	\$13,101,251.70
Vegetables . . . 8,840,461 units—Gross Sales	21,421,457.45
10,877,470	\$34,522,709.15

All sales are auction.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad sidings, is valued at \$311,500.00.

The market has ample highway facilities and is served by the Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line Railways.

POMPANO STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 16, 1939. Beans and bell pepper lead in volume, though a large volume of a wide variety of other vegetables also moves over the market.

Sales November 16, 1939, through June 30, 1952:

Vegetables—40,207,589 units—Gross Sales	\$114,172,117.82
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Farmer auction sales prevail. The market has become a price determining point on beans and bell pepper.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate and paving, is valued at \$290,500.00.

Seaboard Air Line and Florida East Coast Railway are adjacent to the market and an excellent system of highways serves the market.

SANFORD STATE FARMERS' MARKET, the first state market, opened December 18, 1934. A heavy volume of a wide variety of fruits and vegetables moves through this market.

Total sales since the opening date:

Florida Products 17,169,225 units—Gross Sales	\$37,643,717.66
Out-of-State Prod. 2,395,193 units—Gross Sales	1,337,142.88
19,564,418	\$38,980,860.54

Brokers and dealers buy at private sales.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad siding, is valued at \$188,300.00.

Good highway facilities exist and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway serves the market.

STARKE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened May 17, 1938, to handle a variety of mixed vegetables. Strawberries, green corn, and pecans, however, lead in volume. Since the opening date through June 30, 1952, produce totaling 3,863,831 units sold for \$3,552,303.89.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad siding, is valued at \$46,000.00.

Splendid highway facilities prevail and the market is served by the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

WAUCHULA STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened April 12, 1937. It is recognized largely for its heavy volume of early fall and spring cucumbers. Tomatoes follow in volume and a good variety of mixed vegetables moves through the market each season. The market has become a price determining point on cucumbers. Sales from the opening date through June 30, 1952, totaled \$12,133,756.87 for 4,237,537 units.

All sales are auction.

Physical property, exclusive of real estate, paving, and railroad siding, is valued at \$111,000.00.

Splendid highway facilities prevail and the market is served by the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

FLORIDA LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILIONS

These were built to encourage better production of livestock and field crops and are used for purebred livestock shows and sales. Much credit is due Mr. L. H. Lewis, Livestock Specialist, State Marketing Bureau, for this contribution to agriculture. The pavilions consist of a large arena and pens for livestock and ample space for displaying farm products, as well as provide offices for various agricultural agencies.

Local committees operate the pavilions for the benefit of Florida producers at no cost to the State. The County Agent acts as custodian.

Local county or public contributions were used to build these facilities, with the State Department of Agriculture contributing a part of the over-all cost. Book value of the property, exclusive of real estate and paving, totals \$528,420.88.

During the period July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952, gross sales through these facilities totaled \$396,758.54.

Individual reports follow:

BELLE GLADE LIVESTOCK & CROPS PAVILION: This facility has not been completed. However, one show and sale was held by 4-H and FFA groups with gross returns to producers of \$4,563.75.

BARTOW STATE LIVESTOCK & CROPS PAVILION:

Florida Jersey Cattle Show and Sale: 3,000 visitors attended—100 head Purebred Jersey cattle exhibited —40 sold—gross sales.....	\$14,890.00
Polk County Youth Show: 5,000 visitors attended— 800 F.F.A. and F.H.A. groups placed exhibits—200 animals exhibited—28 Fat Steers sold—gross sales.....	8,505.13
Imperial National Brahman Show and Sale: 10,000 visitors attended — 200 animals exhibited from various points in United States— 30 Purebred Registered Brahman cattle sold—gross sales.....	45,225.00
4-H Dairy Show: 500 visitors attended—60 animals on display—no sales made.	
4-H Tractor Maintenance School and educational displays of agricultural machinery and equipment held.	
Total Gross Sales.....	\$ 68,620.13

OCALA-CENTRAL FLORIDA STATE FARMERS MARKET
—Livestock Pavilion:

The Southeastern Fat Stock Show and Sale are held here each year, with the report for the year as follows:

Junior Livestock Show and Sale: Swine and Poultry—Gross Sales.....	\$ 3,263.23
Brahman Sale: 28 head—Gross Sales.....	21,820.00
Southeastern Fat Stock Show: 149 Steers—Gross Sales.....	65,349.68
Shorthorn Sale: 54 head—Gross Sales.....	30,320.00
 Total Gross Sales.....	 \$120,752.91

QUINCY STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILION:

Fat and Breeders Hog Show: 400 visitors attended Gross Sales.....	\$ 3,537.45
Registered Cattle Sale by Payne Midyette: 500 visitors attended—Gross Sales.....	110,325.00
West Florida Livestock Association: 500 visitors attended—Fat Cattle Show—Gross Sales.....	82,454.24
Negro Fat Cattle Show and Sale: 400 visitors attended—Gross Sales.....	6,505.02
 Total Gross Sales.....	 \$202,821.71

In addition to these sales, the Tobacco Fair and Festival and 18 various agricultural agencies, associations, committees, and groups held meetings with the total attendance exceeding 17,000 visitors in addition to visitors attending the above listed sales.

INSPECTION BUREAU

PHIL S. TAYLOR, *Supervising Inspector*

NAT MAYO, *Field Supervisor*

The Inspection Bureau, a subdivision of the State Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in the Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida, has the responsibility of enforcing the regulatory laws as follows:

Commercial Feed Law
Commercial Fertilizer Law
Gasoline Inspection Law
Insecticide and Fungicide Law
Seed Law
Seed Certification Law

The following six laws are enforced in part by the Inspection Bureau:

Egg Law
Poultry Law
Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Law
Frozen Desserts Law
Milk and Milk Products Law
Weights and Measures Law

Of the above named laws, the Inspection Bureau handles registrations required under the Feed, Fertilizer, Gasoline, Insecticide and Fungicide, Seed and Seed Certification Laws. The Bureau is likewise responsible for the inspection of all applications for registration or changes of registration; for examination of all tags required under the statutes; for inspection and sampling of products required to be examined in the State Chemist's laboratories; for the issuance of Stop Sales and the making of seizures; and for such other legal actions as may be necessary in the enforcement of these laws.

The amount of work involved in keeping the records, enforcing the rules and regulations, and directing the field operations is in-

deed large and responsible. Those who are interested may find much information in the statistical reports about our various operations which follow this statement.

We believe students of state government who make fair appraisals of the value of regulatory laws will be favorably impressed upon examination of the records of performance set forth in the various statements which cover the two-year period ending June 30, 1952.

FLORIDA CERTIFICATION SEED LAW

The Florida Certification Seed Law was passed in 1939. At the beginning, only watermelon and Sea Island cotton were certified. Each succeeding year has seen an increase both in acreage and in kinds of crops certified. The increase in the planting of certified seed for the year 1951 was pronounced. The total acreage of crops certified in 1949 was 1,625; in 1950 it was 3,756; and in 1951 it was 5,456. Fifty-eight Florida growers produced seed under certification in 1951 in nineteen counties of Florida. Production figures are not available for the crop of 1952, but 1951 records showed that certified crops yielded 3,261,671 pounds of seed that year.

All of this seed is grown under the alert supervision of trained men educated at the College of Agriculture, University of Florida, and who are efficient as to varieties, production, roguing, harvesting, curing, grading, sealing, and tagging of this type of seed. Before a grower may plant a crop for certification, his application must be considered and approved by a Technical Advisory Committee consisting of agronomists, plant pathologists, and other specialists on the staff of the Division of Extension, the Experiment Station, and the College of Agriculture at Gainesville. Before a grower may sell his seed, it must pass rigid observation in the field, at time of harvesting and processing, and must have been officially sampled and the test on the sample made in the State Seed Laboratory at Tallahassee. Seed found too low to meet the high standards fixed under the certification regulations is disqualified from certification and cannot be officially tagged and sealed.

Following is statement showing the kinds of crops certified in 1951, acreage planted and yield produced:

- Crimson Clover—105 acres planted, yield 12,489 pounds;
- Hybrid Corn—565 acres planted, yield 603,472 pounds;
- Hairy Indigo—190 acres planted, yield 11,857 pounds;
- Lupine—393 acres planted, yield 89,505 pounds.
- Oats—1,640 acres planted, yield 1,715,003 pounds;
- Peanuts—1,963 acres planted, yield 779,790 pounds;
- Watermelons—601 acres planted, yield 49,555 pounds.

All in all, it is within the limits of truth to state that seed sold bearing the official Florida Department of Agriculture certified seal and tag is seed produced from approved varieties under proper cultural methods, carefully harvested, cured, and processed, in fact, seed of superior quality.

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA EGG AND POULTRY LAWS**

	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>
<i>Eggs</i>		
Inspections Retail Stocks.....	33,279	38,411
Inspections Wholesale Stocks.....	4,710	4,985
Cases of Eggs Inspected.....	350,196	440,830
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Improper Labeling.....	22,044	21,470
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Quality or Weight Grades.....	54,022	74,507
Dozens Destroyed Unfit for Consumption..	45	197
<i>Poultry</i>		
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry.....	1,852	1,862
Inspections Stocks Cold Storage Poultry...	4,878	8,443
Inspections Stocks Shipped Dressed Poultry.....	10,017	12,678
Inspections Fresh Dressed Poultry.....	8,830	12,235
Pounds of Poultry Inspected.....	11,363,389	18,970,505
Pounds Stop-Saled for Violations of Law..	236,708	233,331
<i>Poultrymen</i>		
Inspections Stocks of Eggs.....	562	553
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry.....	456	570
Inspections Dressed Poultry.....	48	64

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA FOOD LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>
<i>Food</i>		
Inspections of Food Stocks.....	48,472	52,721
Packages Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed.....	8,001	6,735
Pounds Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed.....	6,898	7,335
Packages of Food Stop-Saled.....	11,457	115,903
Pounds of Food Stop-Saled.....	5,854	42,168
Food Samples Drawn.....	541	617
Food Packages Weighed.....	151,635	340,638
Number Stores Meat Checked for Preservatives.....	1,963	1,587
Number Negative Tests for Preservatives..	2,020	1,588
Number of Positive Tests for Preservatives	39	15

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA FOOD LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>	
<i>Bakeries, Bottling Plants, Candy Plants, Canning Plants, Jelly and Marmalade Plants, Meat Curing and Locker Plants</i>		
Inspections of Bakeries.....	1,931	
Inspections of Bottling Plants.....	761	
Inspections of Candy Plants.....	124	
Inspections of Canning Plants.....	147	
Inspections of Jelly and Marmalade Plants.....	84	
Inspections of Meat Curing and Processing Plants.....	785	
Inspections of Meat Curing and Storage Plants.....	26	
Inspections of Locker Plants.....	109	
Inspections of Food Processing Plants, including Wholesale Juices.....	28	
Packages of Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed.....	2,204	
Pounds Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed.....	3,934	
Packages of Food Stop-Saled.....	3,766	
Pounds of Food Stop-Saled.....	18,830	

NOTE: The Inspection Bureau was assigned to make inspections of the above-mentioned plants July 1, 1951.

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FEED LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>
Commercial Feed		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	1,842	1,751
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	42,323	47,495
Calls on Consumers.....	4,650	6,020
Samples of Stock Feed Drawn.....	1,685	1,716
Tons of Stock Feed Represented by Samples Drawn.....	25,029.65	14,329.35
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....	91.18	4,856.08
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging.....	1,097.32	2,559.02
Tons Stock Feed Stop-Used in Possession Consumers Account Improper Tagging..	25.85	11.0
Samples of Dog Food Drawn.....	69	77
Cans of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn.....	258,978	281,525
Pounds of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn.....	46,685	19,348
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....	72,289	197,419
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....	20,560	34,086
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging.....	391,990	184,613
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging.....	13,263	17,621

**Feed Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered with
Florida Department of Agriculture**

486 Registrants.....	Calendar Year 1950
469 Registrants.....	Calendar Year 1951

**Brands of Mixed Feed and Feed Materials Registered with
Florida Department of Agriculture**

5,450 Brands Registered.....	Calendar Year 1950
5,400 Brands Registered.....	Calendar Year 1951

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>
<i>Fertilizer</i>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	1,396	1,600
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	6,001	6,451
Calls on Consumers.....	7,960	9,334
Samples Drawn.....	5,678	5,968
Tons Represented by Samples Drawn.....	98,052.63	96,715.80
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....	26.98	5.75
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging.....	37.77	114.66

**Fertilizer Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered
With Florida Department of Agriculture**

183 Registrants.....	Fiscal Year 1950-1952
173 Registrants.....	Fiscal Year 1951-1951

**Brands of Mixed Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials Registered
With Florida Department of Agriculture**

9077 Brands Registered.....	Fiscal Year 1950-1951
9641 Brands Registered.....	Fiscal Year 1951-1952

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES
(As Reported by Manufacturers)

<i>County</i>	<i>July 1, 1950, to</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to</i>
	<i>June 30, 1951</i>	<i>June 30, 1952</i>
Alachua.....	18,291.0	25,065.2
Baker.....	2,358.3	3,167.3
Bay.....	779.1	1,100.8
Bradford.....	4,174.7	5,182.0
Brevard.....	20,145.2	27,698.6
Broward.....	43,629.9	46,149.7
Calhoun.....	8,878.4	9,574.6
Charlotte.....	3,780.6	5,166.0
Citrus.....	2,420.9	2,310.9
Clay.....	4,430.6	6,958.4
Collier.....	13,480.3	25,283.9
Columbia.....	5,131.2	6,541.8
Dade.....	63,122.3	69,537.5
De Soto.....	16,249.2	20,963.1
Dixie.....	108.4	376.2
Duval.....	11,215.4	16,225.1
Escambia.....	6,543.7	7,110.5
Flagler.....	2,618.5	5,546.1
Franklin.....	15.6	16.7
Gadsden.....	16,691.5	19,065.7
Gilchrist.....	3,160.9	4,235.5
Glades.....	2,156.2	5,820.7
Gulf.....	634.5	277.3
Hamilton.....	5,050.5	4,575.5
Hardee.....	26,343.7	29,696.1
Hendry.....	9,419.2	11,140.3
Hernando.....	5,947.6	7,215.8
Highlands.....	38,306.1	42,402.0
Hillsborough.....	60,394.0	68,538.5
Holmes.....	5,748.6	6,315.2
Indian River.....	24,752.0	26,351.7
Jackson.....	29,989.0	29,849.2
Jefferson.....	9,037.8	9,020.2
Lafayette.....	2,008.8	2,419.8
Lake.....	77,403.5	99,847.6
Lee.....	18,831.3	26,026.5
Leon.....	4,349.6	5,113.2
Levy.....	2,472.5	2,823.6
Liberty.....	127.3	109.5

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>
Madison	8,888.2	10,584.0
Manatee	30,032.2	31,547.4
Marion	30,039.8	37,256.8
Martin	9,330.2	13,620.6
Monroe	3	
Nassau	1,710.1	1,540.1
Okaloosa	4,645.3	4,422.1
Okeechobee	11,133.5	18,237.7
Orange	97,894.0	102,432.5
Osceola	14,187.1	20,651.8
Palm Beach	55,500.7	60,785.0
Pasco	29,087.1	40,265.1
Pinellas	25,510.1	27,468.5
Polk	179,932.8	193,533.6
Putnam	8,780.8	11,833.2
St. Johns	22,305.4	26,880.1
St. Lucie	33,917.1	38,978.4
Santa Rosa	11,831.7	13,168.0
Sarasota	8,382.2	10,018.3
Seminole	28,128.3	39,777.4
Sumter	7,400.3	7,930.0
Suwannee	12,754.1	14,870.1
Taylor	1,127.6	1,286.9
Union	3,441.1	3,175.7
Volusia	23,029.9	22,982.0
Wakulla	196.4	303.5
Walton	4,836.7	5,642.4
Washington	4,244.5	3,621.0
	1,238,465.4	1,447,630.5

NOTE: Monthly reports of tonnage by grades of mixed fertilizers and materials are published for distribution and may be obtained by writing to Inspection Bureau, Florida Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>
<i>Insecticide and Fungicide</i>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	645	708
Inspection of Retail Stocks.....	9,031	12,781
Calls on Consumers.....	6,335	8,260
Samples Drawn.....	542	322
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....	8,185	5,538
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling.....	20,834	30

**Insecticide and Fungicide Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers
Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture**

113 Registrants.....	Calendar Year 1950
105 Registrants.....	Calendar Year 1951

**Brands of Insecticides and Fungicides Registered with the
Florida Department of Agriculture**

1882 Brands Registered.....	Calendar Year 1950
1997 Brands Registered.....	Calendar Year 1951

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA SEED LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>
<i>Seed</i>		
Inspections Wholesale Stock.....	492	401
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	12,051	14,101
Calls on Consumers.....	3,923	6,235
Samples Drawn.....	2,420	1,969
Pounds Represented by Samples Drawn.....	14,942,299	10,413,987
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of State Chemist's Reports.....	28,764	65,614
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling.....	85,151	173,283
Pounds Destroyed Account Unfit for Planting.....	3,060	2,230

FLORIDA SEED LAW

**Seed Dealers' Permits
Issued by Florida Department of Agriculture**

987 Seed Dealers' Permits Issued.....	Year 1950-1951
Receipts from Seed Dealers' Permits.....	\$14,245.00
845 Seed Dealers' Permits Issued.....	Year 1951-1952
Receipts from Seed Dealers' Permits.....	\$14,137.00

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
GASOLINE INSPECTION LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>
Inspections of Gasoline Pumps at Filling Stations.....	82,407	83,262
Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order.....	4,435	3,985
Inspections of Kerosene Pumps at Filling Stations.....	31,112	31,052
Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order.....	2,620	1,353
Correction Notices Issued on Gasoline and Kerosene Pumps at Filling Stations.....	5, 05	3,434
Inspections of Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores.....	15,170	8,175
Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores Found Inaccurate.....	1,483	348
Correction Notices Issued on Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores.....	1,446	281
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Retailers.....	37,365	34,105
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars, and Terminals.....	3,445	3,738
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Retailers.....	13,471	11,848
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars, and Terminals.....	999	1,153
Kerosene Samples Drawn at Food Stores.....	7,420	6,239
Gallons Gasoline Found Illegal and Controlled.....	1,133,686	26,585
Gallons Kerosene Found Illegal and Controlled.....	724,646	1,083,112

Gasoline and Kerosene Dealers, Importers, and Manufacturers Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

217 Registrants.....	As of September 5, 1952
Brands of Gasoline Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture	
485 Brands Registered.....	As of September 5, 1952
Brands of Kerosene Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture	
75 Brands Registered.....	As of September 5, 1952

OFFICIAL ANALYSES ON GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL**July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952**

	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Gasoline:		
Distillation Range Only by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("B").....	7,205	6,683
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("A").....	7,090	6,979
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("C").....	7,785	7,006
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("F").....	7,682	7,494
Field Laboratory No. 5 ("D").....	7,422	5,662
Main Laboratory:		
Check, Test on Analyses of Field Laboratories.....	154	174
Boats, Tank Cars, and Terminals for Complete Analyses.....	3,618	3,937
Special Gasoline for Complete Analyses.....	27	49
Kerosene:		
Flash Point and Color by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("B").....	4,839	4,455
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("A").....	4,230	3,674
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("C").....	4,789	3,977
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("F").....	3,413	3,193
Field Laboratory No. 5 ("D").....	3,531	2,605
Main Laboratory:		
Check Test on Analyses of Field Laboratories.....	279	268
Boats, Tank Cars, and Terminals for Complete Analyses ("official").....	1,068	1,206
Special Kerosene for Complete Analyses.....	17	17
Miscellaneous:		
Special Samples.....	65	84
Grand Total of Field and Main Laboratories' Analyses.....	63,214	57,463

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951

Distributor	Legal	Contaminated	Stale	Other Illegal	Total
American Oil Co.	2,531	.....	.....	1	2,532
Arkansas Fuel Co.	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Atlantic Refining Co.	1,090	.....	.....	.....	1,090
Chalmette Refining Co.	53	.....	.....	1	54
Cities Service Oil Co.	2,761	3	2	5	2,771
Citizens Oil Co.	223	.....	.....	.....	223
Colonial Oil Co.	222	1	.....	.....	223
Gulf Oil Corporation	6,622	3	2	5	6,632
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	138	.....	.....	.....	138
Pure Oil Co.	3,651	5	2	3	3,661
Republic Oil Co.	730	2	1	.....	733
Shell Oil Co.	2,605	1	.....	4	2,610
Sherrill Oil Co.	867	.....	.....	.....	867
Sinclair Refining Co.	3,726	.....	8	2	3,736
Standard Oil Co.	7,722	2	2	23	7,749
Sun Oil Co.	854	.....	.....	.....	854
The Texas Co.	3,885	1	12	4	3,902
Unknown Distributors.	385	.....	.....	.....	385
Miscellaneous Distributors	2,610	2	1	6	2,619
Totals.....	40,699	20	30	54	40,803

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952

Distributor	Legal	Contaminated	Stale	Other Illegal	Total
American Oil Co.	2,405	.....	.....	2	2,407
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	49	.....	.....	1	50
Atlantic Refining Co.	1,067	.....	.....	3	1,070
Chalmette Refining Co.	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Cities Service Oil Co.	2,666	1	5	2	2,674
Citizens Oil Co.	286	.....	.....	.....	286
Colonial Oil Co.	257	.....	.....	.....	257
Gulf Oil Corporation	6,210	4	5	9	6,228
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	140	.....	.....	.....	140
Pure Oil Co.	3,392	7	.....	1	3,400
Republic Oil Co.	539	.....	.....	3	542
Shell Oil Co.	2,414	4	.....	9	2,427
Sherrill Oil Co.	798	1	.....	.....	799
Sinclair Refining Co.	3,501	4	2	7	3,514
Standard Oil Co.	6,959	9	2	13	6,983
Sun Oil Co.	738	.....	.....	.....	738
The Texas Co.	3,453	3	15	1	3,472
Unknown Distributors.	223	1	.....	3	227
Miscellaneous Distributors	2,540	3	.....	4	2,547
Totals.....	37,639	37	29	58	37,763

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951

Distributor	Legal	Low Flash Point	Off Color	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.	1,264	25	4	.....	1,293
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Atlantic Refining Co.	377	5	1	.....	383
Chalmette Refining Co.	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,344	23	1	.....	1,368
Citizens Oil Co.	83	.....	.....	.....	83
Colonial Oil Co.	88	3	.....	.....	91
Gulf Oil Corporation	3,081	24	13	2	3,120
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	38	1	.....	.....	39
Pure Oil Co.	1,759	17	5	.....	1,781
Republic Oil Co.	189	5	.....	.....	194
Shell Oil Co.	1,117	15	2	2	1,136
Sherrill Oil Co.	661	5	.....	.....	666
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,371	47	7	.....	2,425
Standard Oil Co.	4,525	30	1	3	4,559
Sun Oil Co.	336	.....	.....	.....	336
The Texas Co.	1,406	14	2	1	1,423
Unknown Distributors	612	3	1	2	618
Miscellaneous Distributors	2,307	23	2	1	2,333
Totals.	21,580	240	39	11	21,870

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952

Distributor	Legal	Low Flash Point	Off Color	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.	1,142	17	3	.....	1,162
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Atlantic Refining Co.	361	3	.....	1	365
Chalmette Refining Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,210	16	1	1	1,228
Citizens Oil Co.	95	3	1	.....	99
Colonial Oil Co.	90	2	.....	.....	92
Gulf Oil Corporation	2,757	28	2	5	2,792
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Pure Oil Co.	1,538	8	2	2	1,550
Republic Oil Co.	133	1	1	.....	135
Shell Oil Co.	937	15	7	2	961
Sherrill Oil Co.	611	2	2	.....	615
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,208	39	5	1	2,253
Standard Oil Co.	3,813	27	7	2	3,849
Sun Oil Co.	278	.....	.....	.....	278
The Texas Co.	1,272	13	2	1	1,288
Unknown Distributors	589	3	2	.....	594
Miscellaneous Distributors	1,735	37	13	6	1,791
Totals.	18,827	214	48	21	19,110

TABULATION OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951

<i>County</i>	<i>Test of Gasoline Pumps</i>	<i>Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order</i>	<i>Test of Kerosene Pumps</i>	<i>Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order</i>	<i>Gasoline and Kerosene Correction Notices</i>
Alachua.....	1,219	118	490	43	105
Baker.....	169	20	196	40	55
Bay.....	1,331	158	387	116	224
Bradford.....	419	27	163	14	26
Brevard.....	1,508	89	408	46	113
Broward.....	1,622	99	514	18	89
Calhoun.....	297	32	163	36	56
Charlotte.....	318		106		
Citrus.....	512	23	159	8	27
Clay.....	657	6	307	17	22
Collier.....	494	3	141	1	4
Columbia.....	579	15	229	3	16
Dade.....	10,846	687	2,639	470	859
De Soto.....	365	15	171	21	33
Dixie.....	118	3	40		3
Duval.....	7,365	581	3,630	281	448
Escambia.....	2,157	89	839	118	188
Flagler.....	271	1	97	3	4
Franklin.....	163	31	60	18	39
Gadsden.....	852	68	438	100	135
Gilchrist.....	106	2	21	8	10
Glades.....	115		38		
Gulf.....	230	42	110	20	45
Hamilton.....	180	3	79	1	4
Hardee.....	475	13	239	3	15
Hendry.....	289	1	100		1
Hernando.....	369	7	146	2	7
Highlands.....	667	7	245	2	9
Hillsborough.....	6,844	409	2,766	157	400
Holmes.....	367	34	224	55	83
Indian River.....	705	41	213	27	54

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

39

Jackson.....	1,182	155	632	126	226
Jefferson.....	281	12	123	4	12
Lafayette.....	75	1	35	2	2
Lake.....	1,580	42	659	6	43
Lee.....	1,299	18	450	2	16
Leon.....	1,425	177	528	105	211
Levy.....	672	34	237	19	37
Liberty.....	155	14	79	25	34
Madison.....	309	20	143	11	13
Manatee.....	1,320	62	422	65	113
Marion.....	1,680	50	702	35	74
Martin.....	462	21	158	3	17
Monroe.....	1,357	45	228	28	58
Nassau.....	673	44	262	15	21
Okaloosa.....	702	29	289	48	69
Okeechobee.....	198	15	69	3	
Orange.....	3,762	156	1,410	33	140
Osceola.....	764	39	303	12	44
Palm Beach.....	3,042	101	969	18	74
Pasco.....	911	11	371	14	23
Pinellas.....	3,893	295	1,307	98	288
Polk.....	3,964	121	1,730	48	143
Putnam.....	1,153	3	515	8	11
St. Johns.....	1,121	71	536	57	98
St. Lucie.....	474	16	192	11	19
Santa Rosa.....	665	32	313	39	59
Sarasota.....	1,637	16	504	3	12
Seminole.....	738	17	325	1	12
Sumter.....	425	12	198	4	13
Suwannee.....	418	28	207	4	18
Taylor.....	473	21	166	8	18
Union.....	128	7	66	3	7
Volusia.....	2,671	23	1,071	28	35
Wakulla.....	322	49	134	36	58
Walton.....	529	38	255	36	69
Washington.....	338	16	166	34	44
Totals.....	82,407	4,435	31,112	2,620	5,205

TABULATION OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT
July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952

County	Test of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Test of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Gasoline and Kerosene Correction Notices
Alachua	1,104	94	434	18	39
Baker	120	6	38	1	1
Bay	1,400	142	546	66	141
Bradford	338	18	137	8	9
Brevard	794	25	217	9	28
Broward	2,415	40	699		31
Calhoun	323	22	158	17	32
Charlotte	327		103		
Citrus	445	15	137	2	14
Clay	776	12	329	10	14
Collier	530	1	150		1
Columbia	760	51	297	23	41
Dade	9,837	540	2,424	113	438
De Soto	315	19	147	3	18
Dixie	278	18	98	8	16
Duval	8,573	700	4,081	258	510
Escambia	2,227	91	881	51	120
Flagler	274	6	99	1	7
Franklin	209	10	71	2	11
Gadsden	749	65	383	31	76
Gilchrist	131	8	37	4	6
Glades	183		45		
Gulf	255	32	125	19	34
Hamilton	309	16	112	10	12
Hardee	500	8	244	5	8
Hendry	322	1	103		1
Hernando	359	2	140	1	1
Highlands	664		231		
Hillsborough	6,381	294	2,564	90	246
Holmes	352	27	215	17	39

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

41

Indian River.	498	15	164	15
Jackson.	1,202	121	617	121
Jefferson.	318	10	143	10
Lafayette.	69	1	30	1
Lake.	1,288	41	535	30
Lee.	1,362	3	474	3
Leon.	1,418	144	542	134
Levy.	573	33	210	17
Liberty.	160	16	77	22
Madison.	477	28	217	12
Manatee.	1,402	69	447	90
Marion.	1,620	38	671	38
Martin.	449	5	151	5
Monroe.	1,415	36	265	42
Nassau.	833	46	315	16
Okaloosa.	720	27	294	43
Okeechobee.	143	8	47	5
Orange.	3,206	146	1,186	108
Osceola.	755	21	297	21
Palm Beach.	3,597	68	1,108	40
Pasco.	958	11	360	25
Pinellas.	3,783	218	1,255	179
Polk.	3,465	97	1,455	101
Putnam.	1,431	11	610	12
St. Johns.	1,400	169	543	140
St. Lucie.	536	2	214	2
Santa Rosa.	646	36	309	58
Sarasota.	1,484	3	442	3
Seminole.	1,030	44	435	37
Sumter.	316	10	146	13
Suwannee.	517	32	262	19
Taylor.	659	37	206	17
Union.	97	11	53	3
Volusia.	2,912	80	1,114	64
Wakulla.	321	41	141	41
Walton.	599	23	289	37
Washington.	353	21	183	21
Totals.	83,262	3,985	31,052	1,353
				3,434

THE CHEMICAL DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, *State Chemist*

In the enforcement of the many regulatory laws that the Commissioner of Agriculture is called upon to enforce, the Chemical Division has an active and conspicuous part to play. All the samples except petroleum products taken up by inspectors of the Inspection Bureau, requiring analysis, are sent to the State Chemist to be tested. These include fertilizer samples of mixed fertilizers and materials, stock feed samples of mixed feeds and materials, samples of insecticides, seeds, foods, drugs and cosmetics. Trained and experienced analysts in each respective field are in charge of laboratories for the analysis of these various products. When analyses are completed, they are reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture. In case of deficiencies in fertilizer, the State Chemist must notify the manufacturer, the purchaser, and the dealer of the amount of the deficiency calculated according to the State commercial value for fertilizer materials and see that the penalty of three times the value of the actual shortage is paid to the purchaser within sixty days.

In addition to doing all the analytical work incident to the enforcement of the various regulatory laws, the State Chemist is often called upon by other State departments, such as the Geological Department and the Beverage Department, to make analyses of products coming under their respective jurisdictions for them.

All drug stores in the State are inspected periodically by drug inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the State Chemist. These inspectors are registered pharmacists and check drug stocks for proper labeling and prescription files to see that restricted drugs are not sold except upon prescription. Prescription scales and balances are also checked periodically to insure their accuracy.

This division is also charged with approving all registrations of feeds, fertilizer, insecticides, etc., which are submitted to the Inspection Bureau, before they are accepted for registration.

The State Chemist issues an Annual Report showing in detail the activities and work performed by the Chemical Division, a copy of which may be obtained upon request.

FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORYVINCENT E. STEWART, *Director*

The Food and Drug Division is charged with the enforcement of the Florida Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law. The purpose of the Law is to protect the public by removing from the market products which are "adulterated" and are unfit or unsafe for use. It also prohibits the sale of "misbranded" products, including those which are falsely or inadequately labeled, and protects the public from economic deceit in the purchase of these products.

The enforcement of the Law requires both field and laboratory work by men with specialized, technical training. Several hundred food and drug products are analyzed by the chemists of the Food and Drug Laboratory each year in order to determine whether or not the products conform with the requirements of the Law. The laboratory staff also investigates new products and assists the manufacturer in preparing proper labels for these products before they are placed on the market.

Drug inspectors of the division routinely inspect all drug stores in the State. The drug inspectors are licensed pharmacists and are trained to detect any drugs being sold which may be in violation of the law. They also inspect the weights and balances which are used by the druggists in compounding prescriptions. Another important duty of these inspectors is the investigation of the sale of certain dangerous drugs which are required to be sold only on prescription.

The inspection and regulation of certain types of food processing and manufacturing establishments have been functions of the food inspectors of the division. At the middle of the biennium, this work was transferred to the Inspection Bureau. The inspection of retail and wholesale grocery stores was already a function of the Inspection Bureau.

During the first half of the biennium food plant inspection by the Food and Drug Division included soft drink bottling plants, certain types of fruit and vegetable canning plants, bakeries, cold storage plants and grist mills. Inspection of these plants was con-

ducted by the Inspection Bureau during the last half of the biennium. All soft drink bottling plants in the State were inspected routinely and the cleaning agents used in these plants were tested so as to insure that they were being used in the proper concentration. Cold storage plants were inspected for general sanitation and proper temperature control. During the tomato canning season all canneries in the State which pack this product were thoroughly inspected and a large number of samples were submitted to the laboratory and examined for conformity with the standard for canned tomatoes. The inspection of all bakeries in the State was conducted routinely by the bakery inspectors. Regulations for the sanitary operation of baking establishments have been promulgated by the Division and the bakeries were inspected for compliance with these regulations.

The personnel of the Food and Drug Division, during the first half of the biennium, included four chemists, two drug inspectors, and five food plant inspectors. During the last half of the biennium the five food plant inspectors were transferred to the Inspection Bureau. During the biennium 983 official food samples, 338 official drug samples, 187 special food and drug samples and 538 official vitamin samples were analyzed in the Food and Drug Laboratory. The labeling for several hundred new food, drug, and cosmetic products was examined for the manufacturers before the products were placed on the market. Chemical analyses of these new products were made in all cases where the composition of the product had a bearing on the legal status of the product.

A steady improvement in the quality of food and drug manufacturing establishments and in the products produced by these establishments has been observed since the Florida Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law was passed by the Legislature of 1939. The efforts of the Food and Drug Division and the cooperation of the food and drug industries in bringing about these improvements are responsible for greater protection of the consuming public in the purchase of all food and drug products.

FERTILIZER LABORATORY

GORDON HART, *Director*

The Florida Commercial Fertilizer Law requires the State Chemist to analyze official samples of fertilizer drawn by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and to devise methods for analysis where there are no adopted official methods. It also requires the State Chemist to approve all brands of fertilizer which are registered for sale in the State. In accordance with this requirement, applications for all brands of fertilizer offered for registration have been examined; some have been rejected as of no value; a few have been refused registration for the reason that the brand name was misleading or fraudulent.

Methods for analysis of secondary plant foods were worked out and approved in former biennia, yet better methods have been tested and some have been approved. A considerable amount of collaborative work has been done for the Associate Referees of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists on new methods that are being tested for determination of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

During the two years from July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1952, 11,490 regular analyses of fertilizer have been made, in addition to a large number of miscellaneous tests. We have cooperated with the Florida Geological Survey in that analyses have been made of minerals and deposits for that department.

There were 2,912 more official fertilizer analyses made in the period covered by this report than in the previous two year period. Most of these official analyses were reported within fifteen days after the receipt of the sample in the laboratory.

The percentage of deficient samples for the two years was 9.08; that of the previous two years was 8.95. A deficiency means that a sample runs under the guarantee 0.2 of one percent of any element of plant food. This is a small increase over the former two years. However, all deficiencies did not carry a penalty since averages in other plant food elements compensated for small deficiencies. There were 881 deficiencies where penalties were assessed or 7.75% of samples analyzed. This is a bit less than the 7.80% for the prior two years.

FEED LABORATORY

HAROLD H. HOFFMAN, *Director*

The purpose of the Florida Commercial Feed Law is to protect the purchasers of animal feeds sold on the open market. In protecting consumers the feed laboratory simultaneously offers valuable assistance to legitimate feed manufacturers and dealers.

Each feed must be registered annually with the Department of Agriculture. Several applications are rejected each year because their labels contain information that may be misleading. Others are returned to registrants because of improper ingredient terminology or failure to declare chemical guarantees which meet our standards for various special-purpose feeds. Although the clerical operations for registration are handled by the Inspection Bureau, the Feed Laboratory is required to pass on the labels for all brands submitted.

From July, 1950, through June, 1952, 3,435 official samples were analyzed of which 480 or 14% failed to meet their chemical guarantees in one or more respects. Microscopic examinations for prohibited ingredients were made on all samples. Chemical determinations included moisture, protein, fat, fiber, ash, nitrogen-free extract, calcium, phosphorus, salt, iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, fluorine, urea, carbonated sulfaquinoxaline, nitrophenide, carotene, vitamin A, riboflavin and niacin.

The number of unofficial samples examined during the two-year period was 257. Although many were submitted with the assertion they had caused illness or death to animals, it may be stated that, in general, the laboratory found nothing to support claims that commercial feeds contain toxic substances.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LABORATORYE. R. WINTERLE, *Director*

New chemicals continue to enter the pest control field at a rapid rate and, as usual, good control methods for analyzing these materials, as well as some of the older ones, are somewhat behind the parade.

A few of the new names which have appeared on the agricultural scene within the last two years are the following: Endrin, Isodrin, Malathon, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Metacide and Dilan. These materials are complex organic compounds and have been given these common names in order to simplify their use.

Field tests in 1951 indicate that Endrin and Isodrin will be useful for the control of certain pests of cotton, tobacco, and corn; Aldrin seems to be replacing Chlordane in the control of several of the soil insects which affect the growth of sugar cane, corn, and sugar beet; Dieldrin has been approved for outdoor control of house-flies, mosquitoes, chiggers, ticks, and fleas; Malathon has shown promise in controlling certain pests of fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals; Dilan is said to kill resistant house-flies and give home fly control for five to nine weeks; and Metacide is claimed to be as effective as Parathion but not as toxic. Parathion has, however, held its popularity well since its introduction and is being used on citrus, vegetables, and ornamentals with good success.

Warficide, a water-soluble Warfarin, has entered the rodent control picture and is now available to pest control operators. Warficide is a Warfarin concentrate applied to grains of silica. Upon contact with water, the Warfarin readily dissolves without stirring or mixing while the silica sinks to the bottom of the container where it does not interfere with acceptance. Laboratory tests indicate that Warficide kills rats from 12 to 36 hours faster than dry Warfarin baits.

The end of 1952 will show a total registration of 2,200 or more economic poison formulas. This is an increase of about 400 since our 1950 report and is a direct effect of the new materials and their formulation with other pest control chemicals.

At the rate we are now populating our nation, which is more than two million increase a year, by 1975 statistics show that we are going to have at least 25 percent more people to feed and clothe. There will be five people for every four that are here today, making necessary, as our Assistant Secretary of Agriculture says, a fifth plate on the table where four places are set now. From our farms will have to come the extra food to fill that fifth plate and from our economic poisons will have to come the help to raise it.

SEED LABORATORY

MILTON V. MEADOWS, *Chief Seed Analyst*

The primary purpose of the Seed Laboratory is to check seed samples for the purpose of enforcing the state seed laws. The checking of commercial samples should be secondary, but has outnumbered the official work in the past years. From July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, the laboratory analyzed 2,846 official samples compared to 5,202 commercial samples. From July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952, the total samples were 2,463 official compared to 5,651 commercial. The figures show a decline in official work and an increase in commercial.

The Bahia grass industry in Florida is growing by leaps and bounds. The number of samples of Bahia grass received in the laboratory has tripled during the last year. The Bahia grass seed have to be hand hulled before a germination test is started. Our fastest analyst averages only eight samples a day in hulling these seed, and another half day or more is required for purity on these eight samples.

Many of the violations of the state seed laws are made on seed lots that are shipped into Florida from other states. Most of these are turned over to the Federal Seed Authorities for disposition.

The seed which do not meet the requirements of the Florida Seed Law are removed from sale and the owner is given the opportunity to relabel or reprocess the seed. Worthless seed are defined as those seed falling below the limits fixed by the Florida Seed Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Worthless seed may not be sold or distributed for planting purposes, as this is in violation of the Florida Seed Law, but such seed may be sold for feed, where suitable, or destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as directed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Following is a brief summary of the samples analyzed for purity and germination by the State Seed Laboratory during this biennium:

SUMMARY OF SEED SAMPLES TESTED**July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951**

	OFFICIAL		SPECIAL		Certified Seed
	Field	Vegetable	Field	Vegetable	
Number of samples..	605	818	2,982	2,220	567
Legal.....	422	717	.....	.....	.....
Illegal.....	183	101	.....	.....	.....
Total number of samples tested					7,192

SUMMARY OF SEED SAMPLES TESTED**July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952**

	OFFICIAL		SPECIAL		Certified Seed
	Field	Vegetable	Field	Vegetable	
Number of samples..	560	672	3,432	2,219	635
Legal.....	395	596	.....	.....	.....
Illegal.....	164	76	.....	.....	.....
Total number of samples tested					7,518

STATE OIL LABORATORY

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Assistant State Chemist*

The State Oil Laboratory is mainly concerned with the enforcement of the Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection Law. The purpose of this law is to protect the purchaser of gasoline and kerosene, both retail buyer and wholesale buyer, as to the quality and quantity of these products. The Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida is made the chief enforcement officer. The law gives him authority to promulgate regulations setting up standards for gasoline and kerosene, and tolerances and specifications for measuring devices, and other necessary and reasonable regulations he deems essential for properly enforcing the law. It also makes provision for the appointment by the Governor of an Assistant State Chemist who has charge of the analyzing and testing of these products. It is of interest to know that this law and the regulations have been upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The enforcement of this law has developed into quite a big job. The first of June, 1952, there were 23,254 retail measuring pumps dispensing gasoline to the public from 8,644 filling stations, many local bulk tanks and numerous terminal tanks and 12,766 retail kerosene outlets at both filling stations and stores.

The Department has set up a minimum standard that specifies what can be called and sold as gasoline or kerosene under any conditions. These standards or specifications are based on the Federal specifications for motor gasoline and kerosene. In addition to this, every gasoline must have a brand name, such brand name to be registered with the Department along with the specifications of the gasoline so named. Since all retail dispensing pumps must bear a registered brand name, it is up to the Department to see that the gasoline dispensed complies with the specifications registered for that brand name. By this means we see that the public gets the quality of gasoline for which the brand name stands.

The enforcement of these standards requires the taking and testing of thousands of samples. The samples are taken by the Inspectors of the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Agriculture from bulk tanks and filling stations.

The testing of these samples is done by the State Oil Laboratory. The State Oil Laboratory consists of a main laboratory in the Nathan Mayo Building in Tallahassee and five portable or field laboratories on trucks. The laboratory in Tallahassee is equipped to make complete tests and analyses on gasoline and kerosene. To this laboratory are shipped samples taken by inspectors from every shipment of these products entering the state. A complete analysis is made on each of these samples and the distribution of any shipment found below standard is stopped immediately. Also analysis of each shipment is recorded and furnished to the portable laboratories. The duty of the portable laboratories is to stop in each county of their respective territories and test gasoline and kerosene samples brought to them by the inspector. The inspector draws these samples from the retail pumps at filling stations and grocery stores in the county being worked. As it has already been determined by the main laboratory that these products when they originally entered the state were defined up to standard, the problem from then on is to determine whether the gasoline is sold under the proper brand name, has been subjected to excessive evaporation, or whether any foreign material, such as kerosene, distillate, or solvent has been added. In the case of kerosene, the tests made will show whether the product has been contaminated with gasoline or fuel oil and similar products. Kerosene containing any appreciable amount of gasoline is a dangerous product. Also the analyst will note whether the gasoline or kerosene is dirty, that is, whether it contains water or suspended matter that would cause trouble in use.

Any retail pump dispensing a definitely below-standard gasoline or kerosene is immediately sealed by the inspector on the advice of the analyst in charge of the portable laboratory. The samples are taken, tested, and action taken all on the same day. That is the main reason for a portable laboratory that can be close to the field of operations. The remainder of the sample found to be illegal is shipped to the laboratory in Tallahassee for retesting and, in many instances, a more complete analysis than is possible with the portable laboratory. On the basis of this report, final disposition is made of the product in question.

The disposition of such illegal gasoline or kerosene is important and of interest. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is to confiscate below-standard gasoline if the condition is caused by the addition or substitution of any material, including gasoline of a lower quality. Gasoline found below standard, such condition being caused by age or natural causes, is not confiscated but is withheld from sale to the public until same has been brought up to standard, or the Department may release same to the owner for use in his own equipment. Kerosene having a flash point below 100°F. is confiscated; other below-standard kerosene is withheld from sale until corrected, released as is for use by the owner in his own equipment, or allowed sold as another product for which it may be satisfactory, such as tractor fuel.

The main laboratory also tests any samples the inspectors may find necessary to have tested when the portable laboratory is not in his territory; thus, if necessary, a product can be tested at any time, should a complaint arise.

With the present equipment and personnel, the State Oil Laboratory is testing about 4,780 samples a month. During the past fiscal year approximately 0.75% of the samples tested were found below standard, and the products represented were stopped from sale. This percentage is about the same as the year before, and considerably less than found in the early years of enforcement.

The Gasoline Inspection Law also makes the services of the State Oil Laboratory available to any citizen of Florida for testing gasoline or kerosene samples if a few simple conditions are complied with to assure a fair sample and to identify it properly. The laboratory receives and tests quite a few samples under this classification. The laboratory also makes analyses on various petroleum products submitted by several State Departments.

The State Oil Laboratory issues a MONTHLY REPORT listing in detail the analyses made, from whom the samples were taken, whether legal or not and various other details. At the end of each fiscal year these reports are bound and issued in the form of an annual report. Any citizen of Florida may obtain these reports by requesting same from the State Oil Laboratory, Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Director*

The 1945 session of the State Legislature passed a comprehensive Weights and Measures Law. This law requires the testing for accuracy of measurement all commercial weighing and measuring devices and the checking of the marked weight of packaged goods. The duty of administering the Act and enforcing its provisions is vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida. All expenses incurred in the administration of the Act are payable from the General Inspection Fund of the Department of Agriculture. There is no fee collected under the Weights and Measures Law.

The Department has enforced as many of the features of the law as could be financed by the General Inspection Fund. An appreciable amount of work was performed by the same personnel used by the Department in enforcing older laws. Some types of the work had been required under these other laws, and other duties were added to the same men. The Inspection Bureau has been inspecting retail gasoline and kerosene measuring pumps, checking the marked weight of packaged goods, and the Food and Drug Division has been testing prescription balances.

The testing of wholesale petroleum products measuring devices, scales, weights, and other measuring devices is performed by special men under the Weights and Measures Division.

The office of the Weights and Measures Division is in Tallahassee. In this office is carefully kept the state standards of weight, volume, and length. These standards are of the highest grade and have been certified by the National Bureau of Standards. A laboratory is also maintained and equipped with the necessary balances and other apparatus necessary for comparing the standards with field test weights and measures. Many commercial test weights and test measures are also calibrated in this laboratory.

The commercial scales throughout the state are tested by field inspectors equipped as follows: Six men carrying 400 pounds of test weights in their cars test small scales; two truck units carry-

ing 4,000 pounds of test weights are used for testing, medium size scales which include cattle scales; and one heavy truck unit carrying 20,000 pounds of test weights is used for testing truck scales. Each truck unit is manned by an inspector and an assistant.

The testing of gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil measuring devices, both wholesale and retail, is described in some detail under the heading of Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection in this publication.

During the last fiscal year, 1951-1952, the Division tested 27,149 scales of all types, 2,811 wholesale petroleum meters, and 5,001 truck tank compartments.

The Weights and Measures Division issues monthly reports showing in detail the results of scale testing and vehicle tank and meter calibrations.

The Division has tested, on special request during the year, liquefied petroleum gas meters, linear measures, and assisted the Food Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture in determining the true weight of many commodities.

The Division will make routine inspection of other measuring devices if money can be made available from the General Inspection Fund for this purpose.

The following five pages give in some detail a summary of the scales, vehicle tank compartments, and wholesale meters tested during the two fiscal years covered by this report.

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION**

**SCALES TESTED
July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951**

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in compliance with law</i>	<i>Number not in compliance with law</i>	<i>Total tests</i>	<i>Percent not complying with law</i>
Alachua.....	585	87	672	12.9
Baker.....	71	6	77	7.8
Bay.....	519	66	585	11.3
Bradford.....	87	23	110	20.9
Brevard.....	338	41	379	10.8
Broward.....	949	167	1,116	15.0
Calhoun.....	20	3	23	13.0
Charlotte.....	35	2	37	5.4
Citrus.....	37	6	43	14.0
Clay.....	72	10	82	12.2
Collier.....	55	6	61	9.8
Columbia.....	184	25	209	12.0
Dade.....	3,961	486	4,447	10.9
De Soto.....	66	12	78	15.4
Dixie.....	43	7	50	14.0
Duval.....	2,357	224	2,581	8.7
Escambia.....	1,180	169	1,349	12.5
Flagler.....	45	7	52	13.5
Franklin.....	128	47	175	26.9
Gadsden.....	66	9	75	12.0
Gilchrist.....	24	6	30	20.0
Glades.....	25	5	30	16.7
Gulf.....	90	11	101	10.9
Hamilton.....	114	13	127	10.2
Hardee.....	106	10	116	8.6
Hendry.....	64	11	75	14.7
Hernando.....	49	1	50	2.0
Highlands.....	188	17	205	8.3
Hillsborough.....	2,471	266	2,737	9.7
Holmes.....	134	19	153	12.4
Indian River.....	181	41	222	18.5
Jackson.....	433	102	535	19.1
Jefferson.....	176	30	206	14.6
Lafayette.....	24	5	29	17.2
Lake.....	264	44	308	14.3
Lee.....	232	56	288	19.4
Leon.....	345	60	405	14.8

SCALE TESTED—1950-1951 (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in compliance with law</i>	<i>Number not in compliance with law</i>	<i>Total tests</i>	<i>Percent not complying with law</i>
Levy.....	113	35	148	23.6
Liberty.....	39	4	43	9.3
Madison.....	220	19	239	7.9
Manatee.....	249	40	289	13.8
Marion.....	386	61	447	13.6
Martin.....	73	11	84	13.1
Monroe.....	206	43	249	7.3
Nassau.....	98	19	117	16.2
Okaloosa.....	240	35	275	12.7
Okeechobee.....	74	14	88	15.9
Orange.....	778	146	924	15.8
Osceola.....	167	16	183	8.7
Palm Beach.....	1,110	180	1,290	14.0
Pasco.....	130	13	143	9.1
Pinellas.....	890	178	1,068	16.7
Polk.....	1,366	235	1,601	14.7
Putnam.....	294	52	346	15.0
St. Johns.....	403	70	473	14.8
St. Lucie.....	324	49	373	13.4
Santa Rosa.....	146	22	168	13.1
Sarasota.....	201	22	223	9.9
Seminole.....	6	2	8	25.0
Sumter.....	110	13	123	10.6
Suwannee.....	204	21	225	9.3
Taylor.....	96	8	104	7.7
Union.....	41	8	49	16.3
Volusia.....	626	113	739	15.3
Wakulla.....	66	25	91	27.5
Walton.....	142	25	167	15.0
Washington.....	128	23	151	15.2
Totals.....	24,644	3,602	28,246	12.8

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURE DIVISION**

**SCALES TESTED
July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952**

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in compliance with law</i>	<i>Number not in compliance with law</i>	<i>Total tests</i>	<i>Percent not complying with law</i>
Alachua.....	442	50	492	10.7
Baker.....	56	6	62	9.6
Bay.....	519	66	585	11.3
Bradford.....	131	14	145	10.0
Brevard.....	230	31	261	11.9
Broward.....	658	75	733	10.2
Calhoun.....	58	12	70	17.1
Charlotte.....	49	9	58	15.5
Citrus.....	55	13	68	19.1
Clay.....	95	11	106	10.4
Collier.....	70	7	77	9.1
Columbia.....	205	30	235	12.8
Dade.....	1,952	238	2,190	10.9
De Soto.....	71	7	78	9.0
Dixie.....	63	11	74	14.9
Duval.....	3,157	325	3,482	9.3
Escambia.....	549	112	661	16.9
Flagler.....	29	2	31	6.5
Franklin.....	83	12	95	12.6
Gadsden.....	381	79	460	17.2
Gilchrist.....	27	7	34	20.6
Glades.....	32	4	36	11.1
Gulf.....	67	8	75	10.7
Hamilton.....	55	6	61	9.8
Hardee.....	103	5	108	4.6
Hendry.....	58	6	64	9.4
Hernando.....	63	5	68	7.4
Highlands.....	124	13	137	9.5
Hillsborough.....	2,904	350	3,254	10.8
Holmes.....	102	16	118	13.6
Indian River.....	107	6	113	5.3
Jackson.....	360	55	415	13.3
Jefferson.....	148	23	171	13.5
Lafayette.....	29	11	40	27.5
Lake.....	457	62	519	11.9
Lee.....	283	38	321	11.8
Leon.....	304	54	358	15.1

SCALES TESTED—1951-1952 (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in compliance with law</i>	<i>Number not in compliance with law</i>	<i>Total tests</i>	<i>Percent not complying with law</i>
Levy.....	153	16	169	9.5
Liberty.....	38	8	46	17.4
Madison.....	121	12	133	9.0
Manatee.....	333	31	364	8.5
Marion.....	441	76	517	14.7
Martin.....	73	16	89	18.0
Monroe.....	156	24	180	13.3
Nassau.....	143	17	160	10.6
Okaloosa.....	219	94	313	30.0
Okeechobee.....	35	6	41	14.6
Orange.....	980	134	1,114	12.0
Osceola.....	101	10	111	9.0
Palm Beach.....	1,102	149	1,251	11.9
Pasco.....	196	21	217	9.7
Pinellas.....	1,225	165	1,390	11.9
Polk.....	1,771	226	1,997	11.3
Putnam.....	238	24	262	9.2
St. Johns.....	220	27	247	10.9
St. Lucie.....	215	35	250	14.0
Santa Rosa.....	103	11	114	9.6
Sarasota.....	254	30	284	10.6
Seminole.....	276	49	325	15.1
Sumter.....	150	19	169	11.2
Suwannee.....	159	30	189	15.9
Taylor.....	215	38	253	15.0
Union.....	63	8	71	11.3
Volusia.....	620	84	704	11.9
Wakulla.....	58	6	64	9.4
Walton.....	120	25	145	17.2
Washington.....	101	24	125	19.2
Totals.....	23,955	3,194	27,149	11.8

**SUMMARY OF WHOLESALE GASOLINE AND KEROSENE
MEASURING DEVICES TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT****July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951****VEHICLE TANKS**

Total Number of Vehicle Tanks.....	1,180
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued.....	7
Compartments Found within Tolerance.....	4,867
Compartments Found not within Tolerance and Corrected.....	140

METERS

Total Number of Meters.....	2,475
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued.....	15
Meters Found within Tolerance.....	1,667
Meters Found not within Tolerance and Corrected.....	793

July 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952**VEHICLE TANKS**

Total Number of Vehicle Tanks.....	1,286
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued.....	9
Compartments Found within Tolerance.....	4,832
Compartments Found not within Tolerance and Corrected.....	160

METERS

Total Number of Meters.....	2,811
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued.....	53
Meters Found within Tolerance.....	1,927
Meters Found not within Tolerance and Corrected.....	831

POULTRY AND EGG DIVISIONTHOS. J. MULLIN, *Director*

The Poultry and Egg Division, a separate branch of the Inspection Bureau since 1947, in completing its second full biennium June 30, 1952, shows a definite increase in the amount of work accomplished as shown by official State records.

The entire personnel of this Division, both field force and office personnel, confine their activities entirely to the enforcement of the Florida Egg Law and Florida Poultry Law. These regulatory statutes, enacted for the protection of the consuming public of Florida, control the advertising and sale of eggs and poultry meat within the borders of Florida. These laws provide for the classification, quality, and weight grading of these products that the housewife of Florida may have the opportunity of choosing the type and quality she desires.

During the biennium July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952, the Poultry and Egg Division supervised the classification, grading, labeling, advertising, and marketing of 95 million dozens of eggs. Thirty-five percent of these eggs was produced in Florida, while the remainder was imported from other states. Sixty percent of these eggs was merchandised in one-dozen cartons.

During the same period the Poultry and Egg Division supervised the proper classification, grading, labeling, advertising, and marketing of 140 million pounds of dressed poultry. Thirty percent of this poultry was dressed in Florida.

DAIRY DIVISION

JOHN M. SCOTT, *Chief Dairy Supervisor*
Room 408, Seagle Building
Gainesville, Florida

MILK AND CREAM INSPECTION

From July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952, milk inspection work has been continued along similar lines as in previous years.

During this biennium the number of dairy cows in the state has increased very materially. Today there are nearly 100,000 dairy cows in the commercial herds in the state. The number of family cows has increased somewhat, but not to the extent that the commercial herds have increased. Today there are not far from 72,000 family cows or a total of 172,000 dairy cows in the state, or an increase of 13,279 in two years' time.

This increase in dairy cows did not all come from importation from other states. A large part of this increase came from replacements raised by the dairymen themselves. A few dairymen have gone out of business during this two year period. On the other hand, a goodly number of people have gone into the dairy business and some others have increased their herds so that we are now producing more milk than ever before.

The organization of Artificial Breeding Associations in the state continues to increase so that now they are found in all parts of Florida. During the past year about 24,000 cows were bred artificially in Florida.

The importation of milk from other states shows a decrease each year. A large part of that imported has gone to the Navy and Army camps. Milk importation has changed very materially during the past two years. Florida dairymen produce enough fluid milk during the winter tourist season, but we are short of milk during late spring and early summer. In other words, we have had no summer surplus for some time.

Cream importation continues at about the same level as during the past two years.

The importation of cottage cheese continues to increase from year to year. In March, 1951, the cottage cheese importations amounted to 290,000 pounds. In February, 1952, it was 400,000 pounds. These were the two highest months of each year. This amount of cottage cheese represents a lot of skim milk, from which it is made.

FROZEN DESSERTS INSPECTION

Frozen Desserts Inspection has been handled in the same way as in previous years.

The number of wholesale ice cream manufacturers has decreased and the number of retail manufacturers has decreased from year to year. The number of wholesale ice cream manufacturers licensed this past year was 61, and the number of retail manufacturers licensed this past year was 320. The amount of ice cream and novelties manufactured from year to year remains about the same.

MARKS AND BRANDS DIVISION

The Marks and Brands work has been curtailed somewhat the past two years. Funds were not available to carry on inspection work so the work has been limited to registering Marks and Brands in the office.

For the period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, there were 759 Marks and Brands recorded. For the same period in 1951-52, there were 952 Marks and Brands recorded, or an increase over the previous year of 193. On June 30, 1952, there was a total of 7,766 Marks and Brands on record.

CITRUS AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION DIVISION

G. E. COPELAND, *Director*

Winter Haven, Florida

The Florida Department of Agriculture has its headquarters for the Division of Citrus and Vegetable Inspection in Winter Haven, Florida, with the branch office handling all vegetable and melon inspection located in Orlando, Florida.

The various phases of the work of the division were assigned to different departments of the division; namely, Citrus Inspection (Fresh and Processed), Vegetable Inspection, Road Guard Inspection, Arsenic Inspection, Bond and License Department, Statistical Department, Laboratory Department and USDA Processed Foods.

A merger of all of the services of inspection of fruits and vegetables in Florida was made through agreements between the Florida Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, operative through the Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division. In these agreements grade inspection service was provided for the inspection and certification of fresh fruits and vegetables; and contractual arrangements were provided on the inspection and certification of all processed citrus required under the Florida Citrus Code. The USDA assigns to Florida a Federal Supervising Inspector on all fresh fruits and vegetables, and one officer in charge on all processed citrus.

All field work of this division is operated on a seasonal basis. Therefore, the number of inspectors employed varied in direct ratio to the tonnage handled. The average period of employment was from seven to eight months, annually. Each inspector was licensed by both the State of Florida and the Federal Departments.

Certificates were issued jointly by the Federal Department and the State Department of Agriculture on all shipments, both fresh and processed, and on all fruit received for processing.

CITRUS INSPECTION (Fresh): Inspection and certification of fruit was made only at registered packing houses, lime packing houses, or canning and concentrating plants within the

State, while it was being prepared for shipment or being received for processing.

CITRUS INSPECTION (Processed): This contract provides that the USDA Processed Foods Division shall be responsible for the application of the provisions of the Citrus Code on the processed pack and issue certificates accordingly. They are also responsible for the assignment of necessary and qualified personnel.

Close co-ordination was maintained with the USDA inspectors in the inspection and certification of the finished pack in canning and concentrating plants. Irregularities reported by the United States Department of Agriculture inspectors were promptly followed up by the cannery co-ordinator of this division, and necessary corrective measures taken to insure compliance with the Florida Citrus Code.

OTHER AFFILIATIONS: We were closely affiliated with the Florida Citrus Commission as they promulgate all regulations for application of the Florida Citrus Code of 1949, as amended by the 1951 Florida Legislature.

The Growers Administrative Committee has an annual agreement with this Division to furnish data in making their recommendations to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture in the operation of the Federal Marketing Agreement, as applied to fresh fruit shipments.

VEGETABLE INSPECTION: Inspection of vegetables and melons was not compulsory but was furnished upon request of growers, shippers, or buyers. This work was handled through the Orlando office of the division. Due to the value of this service to the growers, shippers, and buyers, the tonnage of vegetables and melons inspected and certified has shown a substantial increase during the past few years. For example, during the 1948-49 season this tonnage amounted to 36,969 cars and during the 1949-50 season it increased to 49,540 cars. During the 1950-51 season the tonnage was 55,000 cars and amounted to 63,591 cars for the 1951-52 season.

ROAD GUARD INSPECTION: Nine Road Guard inspection stations were maintained on all roads leading out of Florida or

into the northwestern part of the State, where all trucks carrying citrus fruits were checked for clearance papers. They assisted with administering the Federal Marketing Agreement in reporting the movement of restricted fruit. Copies of their daily passings were reported to the Growers Administrative Committee in Lakeland who in turn passed this information on to the Federal-State Market News Service for use in their Marketing News Reports. The inspectors at these stations checked on the passing of vegetables and made their reports to the Florida State Marketing Bureau in Jacksonville, and specific reports were phoned in daily to Jacksonville for tabulations by the USDA. In addition, these stations examined incoming trucks and reported the passing of eggs and poultry to the Florida Inspection Bureau at Tallahassee.

ARSENIC INSPECTION: The Citrus Laws of Florida prohibit the spraying of oranges and tangerines with arsenical sprays. The enforcement of this portion of the law was carried out under the direction of a chief arsenic supervisor who directed the checking of groves for arsenical sprays or dust and prohibited the shipment of oranges or tangerines which were found to contain arsenic.

BOND AND LICENSE DEPARTMENT: The work of this department consisted of the administration of the laws relating to the licensing and bonding of all citrus fruit dealers, registration of packing houses and canning and concentrating plants, and conducting hearings on complaints arising with relation to these laws. Before the issuance of such licenses and registrations, the applications and bonds must be approved by the Florida Citrus Commission. It was through this provision of the Code that the application of the other provisions was maintained, legally.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT: This department audited all certificates, manifests, and cannery reports. With the use of the International Business Machines, tabulations were made showing detailed information as to the shipment of fruit by grades, sizes, shippers, kind and variety of fruit, containers, mode of transportation, destination, boxes color-added, and various other detailed information. Weekly grade and size reports were furnished to the Growers Administrative Committee who paid a proportionate part of the expense of the department.

At the division's headquarters in Winter Haven, there was a tabulation of wires received from each of the several districts giving a daily citrus shipping report. This report was released to the press at 10:00 o'clock A.M. each day and could be obtained by any operator by wire or telephone, upon request.

LABORATORY DEPARTMENT: A chemical laboratory was maintained at Winter Haven where processing materials such as oils, soaps, cleaners, gases, waxes, color-add dye, and other materials were analyzed and authorization for their use in the industry granted. Arsenic samples were analyzed by this laboratory, and supplies for use of field inspectors were examined and supplied through the laboratory.

The following is a synopsis of each season's operation as set forth in the letters of transmittal in the annual reports of this division:

CITRUS SUMMARY

<i>Season</i>	<i>TOTAL FRESH FRUIT (In terms of 1-3/5 bushel boxes)</i>		<i>TOTAL PROCESSED FRUIT AND *FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE (In terms of equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans)</i>
	<i>In Fresh Form</i>	<i>For Processing</i>	
1949-1950.....	32,546,124	49,738,443	68,634,810
1950-1951.....	37,917,948	61,026,257	89,439,922
1951-1952.....	47,322,614	61,700,647	95,969,330

* Again, the most significant utilization of citrus has been through the rapid increase of Frozen Orange Concentrate, which, for the past three seasons in terms of gallons, is as follows:

<i>Season</i>	<i>Gallons</i>
1949-1950.....	21,647,447
1950-1951.....	30,757,659
1951-1952.....	44,030,633

LIME SUMMARY

<i>Season</i>	<i>In terms of 1-3/5 bushel boxes</i>
1949-1950.....	252,924
1950-1951.....	207,530
1951-1952.....	306,493

VEGETABLE SUMMARY

<i>Season</i>	<i>Car lot equivalent</i>
1949-1950.....	49,538
1950-1951.....	55,597
1951-1952.....	63,591

It is quite evident that the citrus and vegetable industries are rapidly growing in tonnage, which means that we also have an ever-increasing service to render on a seasonal basis. The man power and tonnage must be in direct ratio as our revenue for operation is based upon tonnage handled.

For further detailed information, see the Annual Reports of the Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division, Florida Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 1072, Winter Haven, Florida.

STATE PRISON DIVISIONS. L. WALTERS, *Chief Clerk*

Due to unfreezing of building materials, we have been able to step up activities toward completion and construction of new jails, also remodeling and repairing existing jails.

Data as of July 1, 1952, as follows:

20 new jails completed.....	\$3,389,000.00
2 new jails under construction.....	360,000.00
3 new jails ready for bids.....	450,000.00
2 new jails being planned.....	900,000.00
Remodeling and repairing completed.....	479,400.00
<hr/>	
Total active-new jails and permanent repairs.....	\$5,578,400.00

Seven (7) new jails at an estimated cost of \$761,000.00 are badly needed. Negotiations are under way and we hope to have these on our active program within the next twelve (12) to eighteen (18) months.

We are gradually getting in position not only to house the anticipated increase in prison population, but also make available proper segregation and housing of juveniles until they can be returned to their parents or disposed of by the courts.

White male prison population is increasing faster than colored. No practical solution can be offered. In theory, it appears the unskilled white refuse to work for less than top wages. The colored are taking advantage of the relief agencies.

Our prison commitments to the State Prison for the past six fiscal years are as follows:

	WHITE		COLORED		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948...	1,707	66	1,247	82	3,102
July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1950...	1,944	64	1,195	84	3,287
July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952...	1,787	54	1,145	80	3,066

Prisoners confined in County Jails are given two meals each day; those assigned to highway work, three meals. All meals are of good, substantial food in ample quantity.

Four inspectors are appointed, who call at every jail and road camp once each month for the purpose of seeing that prisoners receive proper food and treatment.

The Commissioner of Agriculture maintains a current record on each prisoner. Kardex system is used, which carries all information as to commitment, transfers, and conduct while in custody. Release notices are issued from the Commissioner's office. It is the policy of the Commissioner to answer, as nearly as possible, all letters received from the prisoners. By answering communications, the morale of the jails and camps is more satisfactory and the burden of those in actual custody of the prisoners is reduced.

All captains and guards are commissioned and at time of being employed it is explained to them that prisoners are not to be abused, except in self defense. Violations contrary to these instructions result in immediate removal of the captain or guard.

As is generally known, we have two rehabilitation camps at Chattahoochee. At present, these camps are housing approximately 200 of the younger inmates. They are being taught farming, dairying, mechanical, clerical, carpentry, and other vocational work that should be of value to them when their terms have ended. It is planned to increase population in these rehabilitation camps as funds and facilities will permit.

LAND DIVISION

SINCLAIR WELLS, *Administrative Assistant*

Land Titles in Florida are predicated upon (1) Spanish grants to individuals before the transfer of the territory of Florida to the United States—such grants are recognized in all parts of the United States; (2) grants or patents from the United States to the territory of Florida, or to the State of Florida, or to private ownership of lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Cession from Spain; (3) Grants or conveyances from the State of the lands granted, patented or approved to the State by the United States under various acts of Congress.

Titles to over twenty-two million acres, being more than two-thirds of all the lands in Florida, have vested in the State of Florida, and are covered by the land records of this office, which show the original title. The acreage now owned by the State has greatly decreased, but the inquiries about lands which the State has disposed of, as well as about lands now owned by the State are increasing.

**STATEMENT SHOWING STATE LANDS
On Hand July 1, 1952 (Estimated)**

<i>County</i>	<i>Swamp</i>	<i>I.I. Proper</i>	<i>School</i>
Alachua.....			
Baker.....			
Bay.....	96.71	40.12	
Bradford.....	325.85		40.06
Brevard.....	301.59		1,426.76
Broward in D. District.....	3,150.16		8,860.00
Charlotte.....	19.71		
Citrus.....	3,285.26		973.96
Clay.....	58.50		400.70
Collier in D. District.....	1,120.00		7,040.00
Collier out D. District.....	2,276.53		11,495.90
Columbia.....	1,332.37		18.20
Dade in D. District.....	17,665.36		26,660.70
Dade out D. District.....	19.52		2.32
De Soto.....	1,421.67		
Dixie.....		59.94	642.40
Duval.....	1,891.08		835.75
Escambia.....			
Flagler.....	40.16	36.86	369.35
Gilchrist.....	274.14		
Glades in D. District.....	187.35		
Gulf.....	31.40		
Hardee.....	40.00		
Hendry out D. District.....			
Hendry in D. District.....	480.00		640.00
Hernando.....	46.66		
Highlands in D. District.....	89.74		
Highlands out D. District.....	2,105.95		640.00
Holmes.....	40.00		410.63
Indian River.....			9.50
Jefferson.....	9,029.06	40.08	321.40
Lafayette.....			297.84
Lake.....	896.34		602.43
Lee.....	2,784.99		396.08
Leon.....	4,155.00		
Levy.....	4,065.25		1,276.91
Madison.....	39.95		237.61
Manatee.....	570.05		5.02
Marion.....			200.65
Martin out D. District.....			1,239.85

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE LANDS (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Swamp</i>	<i>I.I. Proper</i>	<i>School</i>
Martin in D. District.....	962.32		
Monroe.....	23,491.60		1,905.27
Nassau.....	335.80	80.25	840.26
Okaloosa.....	80.03		160.00
Okeechobee in D. District.....	28.64		
Okeechobee out D. District.....	10.38		
Orange.....	492.47	40.14	
Osceola.....	479.88		481.03
Palm Beach in D. District.....	76,238.52		17,265.04
Palm Beach out D. District.....	80.26		204.53
Pinellas.....	233.98		
Polk.....	1,245.89		76.47
Putnam.....	137.09		
St. Johns.....	3,676.78		140.61
St. Lucie in D. District.....			
St. Lucie out D. District.....			759.81
Santa Rosa.....	141.01		
Sarasota.....	79.60		.70
Seminole.....	2,340.00		40.39
Sumter.....			80.18
Suwannee.....		258.69	
Taylor.....	79.25		159.80
Union.....	872.90	229.00	
Volusia.....	3,596.81	438.53	1,130.03
Walton.....	233.01	40.49	795.47
Washington.....	280.35		274.63
Total.....	172,956.92	1,264.01	89,358.24

LAND DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Receipts for the Biennium Ending June 30, 1952

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trustees of I.I. Fund</i>	<i>Principal of State School Fund</i>	<i>State Board of Conservation</i>	<i>General Revenue for Oyster Conservation</i>
Payments on Mortgages—Trustee Lands.....	\$ 10,936.12	\$ 8,548.22	\$ 2,387.90	\$	\$
Payments on Contracts—Trustee Lands.....	662,208.62	517,615.43	144,593.19	.....	.....
Payment on Taxes—Trustee Lands.....	24,460.85	24,460.85	.....	.....	.....
Cash Land Sales—Trustee Lands.....	335,892.82	264,033.03	71,859.79	.....	.....
Cash Lease Rentals—Trustee Lands.....	362,551.08	233,613.74	65,258.79	20,371.62	43,306.93
Accrued Interest—Bond Purchase.....	11,795.40	11,795.40	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Securities—Bonds.....	69,154.60	69,154.60	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Past Due Installments—					
Trustee Lands.....	5,590.09	4,369.50	1,220.59	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Income—Trustees	62,922.68	62,922.68	.....	.....	.....
Payments on Contracts—100% School Lands.....	197,541.49	.....	197,541.49	.....	.....
Cash Land Sales—100% School Lands.....	100,357.14	.....	100,357.14	.....	.....
Cash Lease Rentals—100% School Lands.....	12,724.93	.....	12,724.93	.....	.....
Interest on Past Due Installments—					
100% School Lands.....	398.38	.....	398.38	.....	.....
Total.....	\$1,856,534.20	\$1,196,513.45	\$ 596,342.20	\$ 20,371.62	\$ 43,306.93

FIELD NOTE DIVISIONMISS BESSIE DAMON, *Chief Clerk*

Chapter 5611 Laws of Florida Acts 1907 Legislature (Sec. 19.20 Florida Statutes 1941) provides that: "Upon the discontinuance by the federal authorities of the office of surveyor-general for the State of Florida, the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida may receive all of the field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records (heretofore kept in the office of said surveyor-general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall carefully and safely keep and preserve all of said field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records) as part of the public records of his office. . . ."

The Field Note Division is responsible for the preservation and handling of these records, including the old Spanish Claims, some of which date back to the early part of the eighteenth century. These claims are divided into bundles of "Confirmed" and "Unconfirmed" claims. These claims number several hundred, as anyone can see by a glance at any of the township plats, or the map of the State, bordering on the east coast of Florida and up and down the St. Johns River or over near and around Pensacola in the western part of the State. When Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain and the flag of our nation was raised over St. Augustine and Pensacola, July 10 and July 21, respectively, in the year 1821, the U. S. Government then had to recognize these confirmed claims. Many of the unconfirmed claims have since been investigated by the Board of Commissioners appointed by Congress for that purpose, found valid and confirmed by different Acts of Congress.

The Field Note Division is called upon from time to time by State and Federal Officials for information and for specially prepared certified copies of Field Notes and Plats for which there is no charge. It takes a great deal of time and labor to properly prepare this work. All parties other than State or Federal Agencies desiring similar services are charged nominal fees. The following amounts have been received in fees for such services:

July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951.....	\$2,716.13
July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952.....	3,217.08 \$5,933.21

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

T. J. BROOKS, *Assistant Commissioner*

The Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Agriculture was provided for in the State Constitution adopted in 1885, and has been functioning since 1925. The first appropriation was for \$50,000 annually and was later increased to \$75,000, and so remained till 1947.

Heretofore the advertising of Florida by this bureau was done principally in farm journals, magazines of general circulation, and through unique, outstanding exhibits at several of the larger fairs and expositions in northern cities.

At present we are publishing information on the resources, scenic attractions, and recreational facilities of the State, and sending it in colorful publications to inquirers throughout the world. Bulletins on 140 different subjects are prepared and published and furnished on request to those who ask for information on the subjects treated in the respective bulletins. More requests have been received for our bulletins and advertising publications than our finances could supply. The school teachers of the state have made heavy calls for these bulletins which they use as references for various classes and grades in the schools.

Chambers of Commerce, Travel Clubs and other offices of information throughout the United States and Canada would use more of our tourist books than we are able to print, for lack of funds. Pursuant to inquiries during this biennium, thousands of copies of these publications have been distributed.

The fairs held in various parts of the state attract visitors by the multiplied thousands and this Bureau has contributed to the exhibits that help to bring our resources to the attention of the visitors. Our correspondence has increased through all these years since 1925. Foreign correspondence has especially increased since World War II. During the past four years we have received inquiries from fifty of the seventy different nations and dependencies throughout the world.

The appropriation for this bureau is used not only for all the

above mentioned purposes but also for encouraging the development of resources that attract immigrants from other states and foreign countries. New crops have been introduced by first testing them out at State farms—for instance, ramie, which bids fair to be a leading South Florida crop. Research work has been done in new uses for minerals, one of which is utilizing clays from phosphate mines for building materials. Assistance has been given in securing national conventions to be held in Florida.

The tourist trade is one of the chief assets of this state and the advertising done by this Bureau has emphasized this from the beginning. The influx of tourists has increased along with the increase in population, and there has been a corresponding increase in agriculture, industry, building, commerce and finance.

Our assortment of bulletins is of greater variety and in wider demand than in any other state.

FLORIDA STATE MARKETING BUREAU

NEILL RHODES, *Commissioner*

505 West Adams Street

Jacksonville, Florida

This bureau has published a report giving information relating to its For Sale, Want and Exchange Bulletin, and outlining the origin and setup of its activities in these fields of Market News:

- Vegetables
- Citrus
- Poultry and Eggs
- Livestock
- Cut Flowers
- Minor Crops

Copies of that report may be obtained from the bureau.

AUDITING DIVISIONLEE THOMPSON, *Auditor*

The Auditor's Office handles the inspection fees collected by the several divisions of the Department of Agriculture, and keeps accounts showing the amounts received from the various divisions by sources, and makes deposits in the State Treasury.

Licenses and Registrations approved by the various divisions are issued by the Auditor's Office. Applications for licenses and the approval of surety bonds, required under the Licensing and Bonding Act for those who purchase agricultural products directly from the producer, are handled entirely by the Auditor's Office. The importance of this particular part of the Auditor's work is evidenced by the increased number of dealers who post bond and purchase licenses; and by the number of producers who have been assisted in effecting a settlement of their claims against bonded dealers.

The official Florida inspection tags, labels and stamps are purchased from the manufacturers of such items, and sold to those who process, manufacture, and deal in commercial feed, fertilizer, eggs, and seed, as a means by which the inspection fees are collected on such commodities. The Auditor's Office handles the purchase, accounts for the sales, and makes shipment of these millions of tags, labels and stamps.

The Auditor's Office receives, direct from the oil companies operating in Florida, monthly reports of sales and remittances of the inspection fees due on reported sales of gasoline, kerosene and signal oil in each county. These reports are tabulated, and the fees collected are deposited in the State Treasury.

Another group of accounts are kept for recording the monthly sales of dressed fowl reported directly to the Auditor's Office by processors and distributors in Florida, together with the $\frac{1}{8}\text{\$}$ per pound inspection fees thereon.

All bills, claims, statements of indebtedness, expense accounts and salary requisitions for the Department of Agriculture are

checked, assembled, classified and recorded by the Auditor's Office and transmitted to the State Comptroller for payment out of proper appropriations.

The Auditor's Office also handles the work in connection with preparation of budget statements, the biennial report, and other statistical data.

The annual statements on the following pages show financial operations for this biennium.

ANNUAL STATEMENT**Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951****C R E D I T S**

July 1, 1950, Beginning Balances:

Cash and Cash Items on Hand.....	\$ 21,403.06
General Inspection Fund.....	\$434,530.54
General Inspection Fund—Pavilion.....	60,000.00
	494,530.54
Revolving Fund.....	12,950.00
Cash Bond Account.....	1,000.00

Total Balances Brought Forward..... \$529,883.60

Revenue Collected

Operating Revenue:

Feed Inspection Fees.....	\$213,422.64
Refund Cost of Feed Tags.....	11,963.56
Fertilizer Inspection Fees.....	284,561.53
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags.....	16,192.94
Phosphate and Lime Inspection Fees.....	27,673.73
Refund Cost of Phosphate and Lime Tags.....	735.00
Statistical Data Sold.....	2,792.75
Seed Inspection Fees.....	36,395.41
Frozen Desserts Inspection Fees.....	6,740.00
Gasoline and Oil Inspection Fees.....	1,152,274.64
Citrus Inspection Fees.....	1,396,462.72
Citrus Licenses.....	13,160.00
Poultry Inspection Fees.....	78,665.49
Federal-State Inspection of Fruits and Vegetables.....	520,818.66
Insecticide Inspection Fees.....	19,360.00
Produce Dealers Licenses.....	9,340.00
Postage Refunded to Department.....	35.94
Egg Inspection Fees.....	59,378.99
Refund Cost of Egg Labels.....	19,410.13
Field Note and Land Division Fees.....	2,891.63
Revenue from State Farmers Markets.....	239,719.74
Agricultural Market Board, Railroad Siding—	
Fort Pierce.....	7,293.08
Marks and Brands.....	2,859.90

Total Operating Revenue \$4,122,148.48

Other Receipts

Florida Citrus Inspection 1% Transfer.....	20,204.43
Livestock Pavilion Fund.....	10,000.00
General Revenue.....	29,167.10
	4,181,521.01

GRAND TOTAL CREDITS..... \$4,711,404.61

ANNUAL STATEMENT (Continued)**Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951****D E B I T S****Expenditures**

Commissioner of Agriculture.....	\$ 183,549.76
Nathan Mayo Building.....	24,431.28
State Marketing Bureau.....	130,967.35
State Chemist.....	91,583.18
Bureau of Immigration.....	151,939.54
Milk and Cream Inspection.....	42,657.04
Gasoline and Oil Inspection.....	323,516.83
Citrus Inspection.....	1,479,638.98
Pure Food and Drug.....	60,958.24
Egg and Poultry.....	126,633.64
Agricultural Marketing Board.....	268,868.91
Agricultural Marketing Board, Special.....	36,471.85
Licensing and Bonding.....	16,402.28
Insecticide and Fungicide.....	14,984.03
Feed and Cotton Seed Meal.....	110,448.75
Seed Testing, Labeling, and Certification.....	62,995.32
Fertilizer Inspection.....	158,343.11
Frozen Desserts.....	6,153.54
Marks and Brands.....	3,701.43
Weights and Measures.....	92,103.21
Federal-State Inspection of Fruits and Vegetables.....	526,748.09
Refund Overpayment of Fees.....	39.72
Total Operating Expenses.....	\$3,913,136.08

Other Disbursements

Agricultural Marketing Board, Retirement of Revenue Certificates.....	\$ 16,500.00
Agricultural Marketing Board, Special Railroad Spur.....	13,647.29
Livestock Pavilion.....	138,144.95
2% Transfer General Revenue.....	69,477.57
Transferred to State Defense Council.....	2,500.00
General Revenue, Prison Division.....	29,167.10
Total Other Disbursements.....	269,436.91
June 30, 1951, Balances:	
Revolving Fund.....	\$ 12,950.00
Cash Bond Account, Lewis State Bank.....	1,000.00
General Inspection Fund.....	\$332,991.12
Livestock Pavilion Fund, General Inspection.....	81,890.50
Winter Haven Laboratory, General Inspection.....	50,000.00
Museum Citrus Building, General Inspection.....	50,000.00
	514,881.62
Total Ending Balances.....	\$ 528,831.62
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS.....	\$4,711,404.61

ANNUAL STATEMENT**Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952****C R E D I T S**

July 1, 1951, Beginning Balances:

General Inspection Fund.....	\$ 332,991.12
General Inspection Fund—Pavilion.....	81,890.50
General Inspection, Winter Haven Laboratory.....	50,000.00
General Inspection Museum Citrus Building.....	50,000.00
	\$ 514,881.62
Revolving Fund.....	12,950.00
Cash Bond Account.....	1,000.00
Total Balances Brought Forward.....	\$ 528,831.62

Revenue Collected

Operating Revenue:

Feed Inspection Fees.....	\$ 229,339.51
Refund Cost of Feed Tags.....	22,606.34
Fertilizer Inspection Fees.....	293,911.32
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags.....	32,945.67
Phosphate and Lime Inspection Fees.....	41,076.40
Refund Cost of Phosphate and Lime Tags.....	317.30
Statistical Data Sold.....	2,820.00
Seed Inspection Fees.....	41,114.90
Frozen Desserts Inspection Fees.....	6,030.00
Gasoline and Oil Inspection Fees.....	1,253,298.65
Citrus Inspection Fees.....	1,689,225.85
Citrus Licenses Sold.....	13,290.00
Poultry Inspection Fees.....	97,238.05
Federal-State Inspection Fees.....	372,668.19
Insecticide Inspection Fees.....	18,850.00
Produce Dealers Licenses.....	10,920.00
Postage Refunded to Department.....	28.97
Egg Inspection Fees.....	69,506.82
Refund Cost of Egg Labels.....	25,305.03
Field Note and Land Division.....	3,412.08
Revenue from State Farmers Markets.....	289,298.69
Agricultural Marketing Board Railroad Siding, Fort Pierce.....	9,000.00
Marks and Brands.....	3,109.16

Total Operating Revenue..... \$4,525,312.93

Other Receipts

Florida Citrus Commission 1% Transfer.....	32,147.49
Livestock Pavilion Fund.....	47,675.00
General Revenue Prison Division.....	35,250.86
Revolving Fund.....	50.00
Reserved for Uncollected Items.....	17,500.00
	4,657,936.28
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS.....	\$5,186,767.90

ANNUAL STATEMENT (Continued)
Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952

D E B I T S

Expenditures		
Commissioner of Agriculture.....		\$ 192,420.74
Nathan Mayo Building.....		24,621.21
State Marketing Bureau.....		118,811.94
State Chemist.....		83,596.98
Bureau of Immigration.....		140,212.61
Milk and Cream Inspection.....		45,996.73
Gasoline and Oil Inspection.....		338,443.53
Citrus Inspection.....		1,517,055.82
Pure Food and Drug Inspection.....		69,733.38
Egg and Poultry Inspection.....		143,871.04
Agricultural Marketing Board.....		273,826.92
Agricultural Marketing Board, Special.....		50,845.04
Licensing and Bonding.....		15,022.36
Insecticide and Fungicide.....		16,046.89
Feed and Cotton Seed Meal.....		117,654.78
Seed Testing, Labeling, and Certification.....		69,532.14
Fertilizer Inspection.....		171,145.64
Frozen Desserts.....		4,785.84
Marks and Brands.....		5,103.46
Weights and Measures.....		96,685.52
Federal-State Inspection of Fruits and Vegetables		317,499.67
Refunds—Overpayment of Fees.....		59.38
Total Operating Expenses.....		\$3,812,971.62
Other Disbursements		
Citrus—Special Retirement of Revenue Certificates.....		\$ 35,000.00
Agricultural Marketing Board Special Railroad Spur, Fort Pierce.....		8,166.55
Agricultural Marketing Board Retirement of Revenue Certificates.....		16,500.00
Citrus Museum—Special.....		35,297.04
Livestock Pavilion.....		194,509.15
2% Contribution General Revenue.....		58,134.52
Transferred to Federal-State Inspection Account 700.....		97,920.31
General Revenue Prison Division.....		35,250.86
Total Other Disbursements.....		480,778.43
June 30, 1952, Balances:		
Revolving Fund.....		\$ 13,000.00
Cash Bond Account, Lewis State Bank.....		1,000.00
Accounts Receivable (Sale Orlando Pavilion).....		17,500.00
Cash and Cash Items on Hand.....		1,620.70
General Inspection Fund.....	\$845,194.19	
General Inspection Fund, Museum Citrus Building.....	14,702.96	859,897.15
Total Ending Balances.....		893,017.85
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS		\$5,186,767.90

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL-STATE INSPECTION SERVICE**

STATEMENT

Operations for the Period of April 1, 1952-June 30, 1952

CREDITS

April 1, 1952—Balance Transferred from General Inspection.....	\$ 98,720.51
Revenue Collected	
Federal-State Inspection Service Fees.....	266,240.25
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS.....	\$ 364,960.76

DEBITS

Expenditures

Federal-State Inspection Service.....	\$ 266,944.00
June 30, 1952, Balance Federal-State Inspection Service.....	98,016.76
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS.....	\$364,960.76

**CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE, AND
SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES**

As Reported by Companies for Fiscal Year July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951

<i>County</i>	<i>Gallons Gasoline</i>	<i>Gallons Kerosene</i>	<i>Gallons Signal Oil</i>
Alachua.....	13,089,452	3,079,063	.....
Baker.....	1,875,439	315,970	.....
Bay.....	13,267,674	2,689,225	.....
Bradford.....	4,045,241	744,654	.....
Brevard.....	11,962,029	839,538	.....
Broward.....	27,133,274	1,861,422	.....
Calhoun.....	2,157,490	270,844	.....
Charlotte.....	1,761,177	133,091	.....
Citrus.....	2,875,169	185,249	.....
Clay.....	3,073,990	392,206	.....
Collier.....	3,635,437	138,071	.....
Columbia.....	7,929,024	1,065,926	.....
Dade.....	148,423,070	4,526,021	.....
De Soto.....	2,464,206	280,702	.....
Dixie.....	2,294,985	452,490	.....
Duval.....	81,054,931	25,246,689	2,195
Escambia.....	24,517,704	3,563,224	.....
Flagler.....	1,540,126	99,846	.....
Franklin.....	1,417,775	352,726	.....
Gadsden.....	6,315,746	1,344,354	.....
Gilchrist.....	1,201,937	160,633	.....
Glades.....	889,725	42,221	.....
Gulf.....	1,480,227	391,271	.....
Hamilton.....	2,112,438	513,397	.....
Hardee.....	2,622,158	311,677	.....
Hendry.....	2,662,766	206,913	.....
Hernando.....	2,586,537	269,654	.....
Highlands.....	4,751,544	541,277	.....
Hillsborough.....	77,665,055	13,544,924	.....
Holmes.....	2,805,713	405,359	.....
Indian River.....	5,526,322	339,798	.....
Jackson.....	8,191,295	1,430,246	.....
Jefferson.....	2,843,429	446,976	.....
Lafayette.....	916,303	280,533	.....
Lake.....	12,647,805	2,088,065	.....
Lee.....	7,798,946	500,277	.....
Leon.....	14,529,532	2,686,780	.....
Levy.....	5,216,465	478,643	.....
Liberty.....	779,784	96,213	.....

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE, AND SIGNAL OIL
(Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Gallons Gasoline</i>	<i>Gallons Kerosene</i>	<i>Gallons Signal Oil</i>
Madison.....	3,275,990	562,142	.....
Manatee.....	9,788,559	1,651,664	.....
Marion.....	13,508,534	1,510,193	.....
Martin.....	3,257,123	260,459	.....
Monroe.....	6,932,074	348,078	.....
Nassau.....	5,142,079	965,919	.....
Okaloosa.....	8,110,140	778,893	.....
Okeechobee.....	1,913,808	91,114	.....
Orange.....	33,494,691	4,469,717	.....
Osceola.....	3,777,913	453,003	.....
Palm Beach.....	34,886,515	1,853,660	.....
Pasco.....	4,892,623	606,165	.....
Pinellas.....	41,008,276	6,548,916	.....
Polk.....	35,547,756	6,783,001	.....
Putnam.....	9,447,293	829,425	.....
St. Johns.....	8,057,360	1,783,342	.....
St. Lucie.....	7,547,963	599,222	.....
Santa Rosa.....	4,060,297	541,147	.....
Sarasota.....	8,967,502	1,067,614	.....
Seminole.....	6,750,076	1,074,705	.....
Sumter.....	2,587,085	431,910	.....
Suwannee.....	4,814,209	1,214,202	.....
Taylor.....	4,745,853	446,087	.....
Union.....	946,189	162,998	.....
Volusia.....	21,217,804	2,755,221	.....
Wakulla.....	1,376,725	155,315	.....
Walton.....	4,045,214	593,971	.....
Washington.....	2,173,478	519,403	.....
Totals.....	810,335,049	111,343,654	2,195

**CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE, AND
SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES**

As Reported by Companies for Fiscal Year July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952

<i>County</i>	<i>Gallons Gasoline</i>	<i>Gallons Kerosene</i>	<i>Gallons Signal Oil</i>
Alachua.....	13,731,356	2,868,909	.....
Baker.....	2,104,878	296,538	.....
Bay.....	15,569,368	2,802,978	.....
Bradford.....	4,845,793	743,949	.....
Brevard.....	15,498,688	745,870	.....
Broward.....	33,345,563	1,522,429	.....
Calhoun.....	2,249,188	237,439	.....
Charlotte.....	2,155,831	112,940	.....
Citrus.....	3,381,118	165,296	.....
Clay.....	3,114,186	290,525	.....
Collier.....	4,331,939	140,647	.....
Columbia.....	8,699,096	1,092,846	.....
Dade.....	161,038,800	4,433,162	.....
De Soto.....	2,608,137	219,824	.....
Dixie.....	2,588,138	307,055	.....
Duval.....	90,274,299	23,570,666	2,415
Escambia.....	27,555,302	2,610,521	.....
Flagler.....	1,892,288	87,898	.....
Franklin.....	1,543,318	304,184	.....
Gadsden.....	6,949,248	1,308,032	.....
Gilchrist.....	1,297,571	167,133	.....
Glades.....	997,149	42,591	.....
Gulf.....	1,612,514	340,839	.....
Hamilton.....	2,400,118	547,583	.....
Hardee.....	2,601,934	231,627	.....
Hendry.....	3,135,710	164,781	.....
Hernando.....	2,846,987	239,353	.....
Highlands.....	5,095,814	432,847	.....
Hillsborough.....	83,469,767	12,356,267	.....
Holmes.....	2,847,409	325,890	.....
Indian River.....	6,376,979	283,940	.....
Jackson.....	8,952,679	1,285,067	.....
Jefferson.....	3,297,949	427,664	.....
Lafayette.....	995,081	285,311	.....
Lake.....	14,364,820	1,845,859	.....
Lee.....	8,809,135	442,073	.....
Leon.....	16,410,499	2,482,817	.....
Levy.....	5,415,767	413,836	.....
Liberty.....	846,378	110,885	.....

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE, AND SIGNAL OIL
(Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Gallons Gasoline</i>	<i>Gallons Kerosene</i>	<i>Gallons Signal Oil</i>
Madison.....	3,555,352	592,179	.....
Manatee.....	11,595,668	1,487,562	.....
Marion.....	14,950,442	1,401,487	.....
Martin.....	3,722,807	210,408	.....
Monroe.....	7,667,192	284,101	.....
Nassau.....	5,774,310	1,018,194	.....
Okaloosa.....	9,920,906	952,002	.....
Okeechobee.....	2,101,058	66,016	.....
Orange.....	36,599,728	4,184,622	.....
Osceola.....	4,330,998	412,972	.....
Palm Beach.....	38,269,809	1,510,208	.....
Pasco.....	5,467,041	537,240	.....
Pinellas.....	45,873,978	5,600,799	.....
Polk.....	39,733,406	6,376,827	.....
Putnam.....	10,143,073	706,206	.....
St. Johns.....	8,953,594	1,556,588	.....
St. Lucie.....	8,315,896	454,143	.....
Santa Rosa.....	4,809,069	374,797	.....
Sarasota.....	9,810,495	956,414	.....
Seminole.....	7,593,645	985,061	.....
Sumter.....	2,562,568	345,064	.....
Suwannee.....	5,285,113	1,216,957	.....
Taylor.....	5,490,448	429,111	.....
Union.....	1,030,098	139,453	.....
Volusia.....	24,017,235	2,339,928	.....
Wakulla.....	1,408,224	122,709	.....
Walton.....	4,326,583	598,218	.....
Washington.....	2,501,437	475,162	.....
Totals.....	901,060,967	101,622,499	2,415